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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

PRICE: ONE ANNA

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VOL. XXII NO. 275 BOMBAY THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1934 SIXTEEN PAGES

ANOTHER INSULT TO INDIA

Reactionary Parliamentary Report

INDIRECT REPRESENTATION TO CENTRAL LEGISLATURE

Fiscal Autonomy To Go

TO PROTECT BRITISH I''PORTS

Second Chambers Also For Bombay And Madras

C. I. D. SPECIAL BRANCH RESERVED

£. s. ds. OF J. P. C.

The approximate cost of the Joint Committee during the Session 1932-33:— £24,869-1-0.

The approximate cost of the Joint Committee:— the Joint Committee during the Session 1933-34 was:— £ 4,540-2-4.

The Total Cost:— £29,409-3-4.

The worst fears of the Indian public are materialised in the report of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament which was released yesterday for publication in this country. The Tory Die-Hards have triumphed to a degree which must substantially blunt the edge of their opposition to the Government's proposals.

REACTIONARY PROPOSALS.

The recommendations of the Committee not only suggest no improvement over the White Paper proposals but in several respects actually go back on the latter, with the set purpose of strengthening the grip of British domination on India.

NO RESPONSIBILITY.

No responsibility is at all conceded at the Centre, while a caricature of autonomy is proposed in the Provinces, reserving the full control of vital nation-building services to the Governor in person.

Wherever, in the Provinces, any show of relaxation of Gubernatorial control is made, the field is hedged in on all sides by "safeguards," which are patently not in the interests of Indian democracy.

The Committee approve of the White Paper proposal that Ministers should advise the Governor in all matters other than the administration of Excluded Areas and matters left to the Governor's discretion "including the power to withold assent to legislation."

SPECIAL BRANCH OF C.I.D. TO BE PROTECTED.

But while nominally "abolishing" dyarchy in the Provinces, the Committee recommend that so far as the ministerial administration of Law and Order are concerned, "the Governor's consent should be necessary to the amendment of the Police Acts and certain rules thereunder." It is also recommended that the "secret intelligence" department of the C.I.D. should be under the special supervision of the Governor.

Further, power is vested in the Governor to assume charge of "all anti-terrorist activities of Government."

The Committee stick to the White Paper proposal to increase the electorate from the present 3 per cent to 14 per cent of the population, which will mean the enfranchisement of 29 million men and 6 million women.

SECOND CHAMBERS FOR BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

Second Chambers are proposed for Madras and Bombay, in addition to Bengal, U.P. and Bihar, proposed in the White Paper. The Committee consider that these Chambers should not be liable to dissolution but that one-third of the members should retire at fixed intervals.

The Communal Award and the Poona Pact are to be left undisturbed, but it is suggested that if by agreement some reduction were made in the number of seats reserved to the Depressed Classes in Bengal, possibly with a compensatory increase in seats in other provinces, the working of the new Constitution in Bengal would be facilitated.

The Committee accept all the features of the All-India Federation proposed in the White Paper, including the statutory provision that the Federation should not come into existence "until the Rulers of States representing not less than half the total population of the States and entitled to not less than half the seats allotted to States in the Federal Upper Chamber have signified their desire to accede." On the other hand, the States will be under no compulsion to accede.

INDIRECT ELECTION TO FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

The W. P. Proposals regarding the Upper and Lower Houses of Central Legislature are approved, with the proviso that there should be indirect, instead of direct, election to the Lower House. The Muslims are assured of one-third seats of all British India seats in both the Houses.

The Committee recommend that recruitment by the Secretary of State to the All-India Services should cease except to the I.C.S. and Indian Police. Power is vested in the Secretary of State to resume recruitment to Forestry and Irrigation "in the event of the Provincial Government failing to secure a sufficient number of satisfactory recruits."

LABOUR OPPOSITION.

Major Atlee and three other Labour members of the Committee, who do not approve of the Committee's main recommendations, have appended an alternative draft report in which they ask that there should be a statutory declaration accepting Dominion Status as the goal of British policy in India, "to be reached without a further Act of Parliament" and suggesting that the inauguration of Federation should not be contingent upon the entry of a prescribed proportion of States. They also ask for direct election to the Federal Legislature and that the States' representatives should be chosen directly or indirectly by the people of the States, instead of being appointed by the Rulers as suggested by the Committee.

They are opposed to Second Chambers either in the Provinces or in the Centre. They also ask for increased representation for Labour in the legislatures.

Details Of Report Appear On Pages 10 & 11

Mr. Uday Shanker the famous Indian Dancer with Miss Simki, his partner who arrived in Bombay on Wednesday morning by "s.s." "Conte Verde".

Lansbury Exposes Premier's Pretences

Why This Talk About Obstruction To India Bill?

LONDON, Nov. 21.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE report was issued at 3 p.m.

Mr. MacDonald moved a resolution in the House of Commons taking all private members time of the present session. He said:

"We have been preparing for years for the final stage of consideration of the constitutional position of India within the Empire. The report would be discussed firstly, as Report, then as the Bill issuing from it would be discussed in the second reading before the detailed stage." He pointed out we had the most pressing social legislation but it would be one of the most insane acts of Parliamentary policy, if after all the expectations aroused in India, we said the domestic situation in Britain was such that, we had to postpone to another session the consideration of the Select Committee's report."

TAKES BULK OF GOVT'S TIME.

Mr. MacDonald indicated that out of 108 days available after deducting the time required by compulsory routine business only 43 days would be left which would be increased to 64 Parliamentary days by the addition 21 private members' days.

The India Bill would undoubtedly take up the bulk of Government time. The Bill contained 300 clauses.

The debate on the Select Committee report would be held before Christmas leaving the consideration of the second reading of the India Bill and the beginning of the Committee Stage between Christmas and Easter, while from Easter till the end of July bulk of the time would be occupied by the India Bill.

"YOUR OWN COMRADES"!

Mr. Lonsbury said, the Premier had an overwhelmed House with a tremendous statement an business. He criticised taking private members' time and suggested that

(Continued on Page 8.)

Stop Press

LABOUR ATTACK ON J. P. C.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The official statement issued by the Labour Party says that four Labour members of the Select Committee have voted against the adoption of the report and set out alternative draft on their conclusions. They consider the problem as one not merely of giving India self-government but of securing to the masses, peasants and workers the potentiality of political power.

They have wished for a definite declaration in favour of Dominion Status inserted in any Bill and for the constitution to contain within itself the means of advance. They consider the proposed constitution is heavily weighted in favour of wealth, privilege and vested interests.

The statement urges that in inaugurating another stage of long history of British Indian connection, Britain should above all endeavour to exercise the utmost generosity.—Reuter.

Rajen Babu Warns Congress Workers

Don't Be Carried Away By Sense Of Victory At Polls

But Strengthen Hands Of M. L. A.'s By Organising Masses

PATNA, Nov. 21.

THE SUCCESS IN ELECTIONS WILL EASILY BE TURNED INTO FAILURE, IF IT IS NOT BACKED UP BY SUBSTANTIAL WORK IN THE COUNTRY. I WOULD, THEREFORE, HOPE THE ENTHUSIASM CREATED BY THE CONGRESS AT ELECTIONS WILL BE HARNESSED AND TURNED INTO GOOD AND SOLID CONSTRUCTIVE WORK."

In these words Babu Rajendra Prasad warns Congress workers and sympathisers not to be carried away by a sense of victory at the polls, but to strengthen the hands of the Assembly members by taking up constructive work in the country.

The following is the full text of the statement issued by Rajen Babu through the "United Press": "The Congress has achieved signal success at the elections to the Assembly. The results from Madras Presidency, Orissa, Bihar, U.P., Punjab and C.P. are known to all. Bengal and Bombay results alone remain to be published. So far as the results are known, it appears that Congress has captured all the seats in Madras Presidency, all the seats in Orissa, all the seats in Bihar (except one result which is not yet known), all seats in the United Provinces, and all seats in the Central Provinces, which were open to general electorates. The Congress has lost one seat in Ajmer and one in the Punjab.

TO VOTE WITH CONGRESS.

"In this calculation, I include amongst Congressmen, those who have been set up by the Nationalist Party of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, as they have pledged themselves to vote with the Congressmen in all matters, except the one question of the Communal Award. Besides these the Congress has also captured some of the Muslim seats also, and some of these have been captured by men, who are expected to go with the Congress on the question of the White Paper. Some of the Zamindars and commerce seats also have been captured by Congressmen or Congress sympathisers. But apart from a number of seats captured, the Congress candidates have won by enormous majorities in most of the places."

CONFIDENCE IN CONGRESS.

"In many cases the opponents of the Congress candidates have either forfeited their security, or escaped the forfeiture only by a small margin of votes. All this indicates the confidence which the country has in the Congress and its nominees.

OUTSTANDING SUCCESSES.

"The election has been fought principally on two issues, namely, the White Paper and the Repressive Policy of the Government, during the last three or four years, and both the verdicts have been clear and unequivocal. The success at the polls coming so soon after the most successful session of the Congress at Bombay, where enthusiasm for Congress was shown to be at white-heat, proves beyond doubt the hold which the Congress has on the affection of the peoples and the efficacy and strength of the organisation in spite of the repression it has had to face during the Civil Disobedience movement. It is not necessary for individual cases or particular provinces to show how widespread the Congress influence is, but some successes may be noted as outstand-

(Continued on Page 8).

CONGRESS & J. P. C. REPORT

No Individual Worker Can Express Opinion, Says Dr. Ansari

NEW DELHI, Nov. 21.

"No individual Congressman would express his opinion on the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report. I am in communication with the President of the Congress, and members of the Working Committee and Congress Parliamentary Board for early consideration of the Report by these bodies. They would issue their considered opinion later on," said Dr. M. A. Ansari in an exclusive interview with the "United Press."

Dr. Ansari told that the point of view of Congress had already been unequivocally stated and the National Demand for Constituent Assembly to determine India's constitution was already before the country and the world.—A. P.

CONGRESS CABINET & J. P. C. REPORT

PATNA, Nov. 21.

It is understood that Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, is summoning a meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress here during the first week of December, presumably to consider the Congress attitude towards the Joint Select Committee's report and matters bearing on the new Congress constitution.

Probably the meeting will be fixed for December 7 and 8.—A. P.

Mahatma And J. P. C.

MADRAS, Nov. 21

"Do save me from having to tax my mind about such political affairs" says Mahatma Gandhi in the course of a letter to Mr. Satyamurti, replying to the latter's telegram suggesting the calling of an early meeting of the Congress members of the Legislative Assembly to concert prompt action on the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report.

'Your suggestion,' continues Mahatmaji "appeals to me, but am I now any good as an advisor in these matters? My mind is shunted off these things. You have Sit. Rajagopalachariar nearby. Then you have the President and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who is as good. Then, of course, Dr. Ansari too is there. Don't misunderstand. I attach great importance to these. But I am not a man just now."—United Press.

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted—A bride for an educated Sreevaishnava Brahmin aged 27 and holding good positi n. Apply with photo Box No. 3281, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a cultured girl or widow of any nationality or religion for a North Indian Young Hindu age 35 well educated experienced and widely travelled, at present Manager of a Bombay Firm. Ambitious to build his ind ndent business if helped financially through matrimony. Apply box No. 3280 "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Urgently Travelling Salesmen for Lubricating Oils. Decent salary plus allowance. Apply personally Royal Service Agency 369-71 Hornby Road 2nd Floor, Nanabhai lane corner Fort, Bombay. (3283).

Wanted—Immediately, a young lady companion teacher for young girls in Punjab, state age, education, experience, nationality, etc. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 3275, "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited, from Hindus only, for the following posts in The Hindus Ladies Hospital Amritsar. 1. Assistant Lady Doctor should be S. A. S. 2. Nurse. 3. Lady compounder. 4. Nurse dais. Apply stating minimum pay acceptable to Secretary Prem Sewak Sabha, Amritsar. (3277).

Wanted—A Cloth Salesman For A Cotton Mill in Calcutta. Only experienced men need apply stating minimum salary expected to Box No. 9199, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted competent Circle Officers on Rs 150—20—350 plus office allowance with excellent future prospects to open district offices and organise sale of tea. Apply with postage. OLYMPIA TEA COMPANY, 162, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta. (3202).

Wanted Reliable Salesmen Travellers and Agents for quick selling line. Commission basis. Connection with bazaar Tailors an advantage. Write Box No. 3259, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Expert and Influential Salesman for Bombay City and Presidency for Compound Perfumes, Aromatic Chemicals for Soap, Agarbatties toilet preparations, etc. Only experienced men need apply to Box No. 3274, Bombay Chronicle."

Clerks, Typists, Stenographers, Accountants, Engineers, Spinning-Weaving Masters, tired of their personal efforts to secure employments please immediately communicate with full particulars, re: salary and postages. Box No. 3279, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Professor of English preferably with Foreign qualifications to teach P.A. and M.A. classes. Apply atonce stating age, qualifications, previous teaching experience and salary acceptable to the Secretary. D. A-V. College Managing Committee, Lahore. (9217).

The Dewan, Junagadh State, is prepared to receive applications for the post of Principal, Bahauddin College, Junagadh, the proposed pay of which is Rs. 500 p.m., rising to Rs 750 p.m., with free house. Service pensionable. Applications should show degrees, teaching experience, age and nationality or race. Applications should be addressed to:—The Dewan, Junagadh State, Junagadh. (9215).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Tea—Expert in tea business with 40 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

50. EDUCATIONAL.

Ambitious Students are invited to join the Panjab Matriculation guarantee course on or before the 30th of November when the admissions for the same will be closed. Senior Cambridge a passport to all Universities Indian and foreign. Classes for July examinations will commence on the 1st of December. Apply: Senior Cambridge Institute, near Congress House. (9173).

Career for Rs. Five. Mastery and speed in Shorthand at your home. Apply with postage. Institute of Stenography, Theagaroyanagar, Madras. (3272).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Goa	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda Mysore, Anantapur Nandura Dehra Dun, Honawar Delhi Simla Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur Hinganghat, Kamptee Pithapuram Madras, Adoni Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd. P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

Real Cotton Advice of December, 1934, with buying and selling dates, charges, Rs. 7. Apply to-day Tejimandi Office, Rol, Marwar. (3276).

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

Washing Factory Machines: Slightly used, washers, water-extractor, polishers, mangles, etc Dealers and purchasers ask: Raghunath Shambhu, Kundanpura Street, Muzaffarnagar U. P. (2756)

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
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4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION HAS BEEN RECEIVED from Mr. MOTILAL GOVANDAS for issuing duplicates of the 75 share Certificates, bearing Nos. 38587-91, 374369-73, 69968-92, 363415-39, 374374-83, 323750-54 of this Company standing in the name of Mr. Natwerlal Tribhovandas of Broach. Any claim in respect the said shares should be notified to the Office of the Company, Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, within one month, failing which Duplicates will be issued to the applicant.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
9224

KING EDWARD VII. MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of MATRON at the K. E. M. Hospital, Bombay on Rs. 275-10-375 p.m. plus uniform allowance of Rs. 15 p.m. The grade is subject to confirmation by the Corporation and the uniform allowance will be granted only if Municipal Uniform and Dhobi charges are not provided.

Applications stating the age nationality, religion, qualifications (general education and nursing), previous experience in nursing teaching and administrative work as well as the names of Institutions where candidates may have taken training or served should reach the undersigned not later than 21st January, 1935, and be accompanied by not less than three recent testimonials and references.

The selected candidate will be entitled to the benefits of leave, etc., under the Municipal Service Regulations and of Provident Fund. Free board and furnished quarters will be provided. The selected candidate will be required to get herself registered with the Bombay Presidency Nursing Council before taking over the appointment.

Applicants in employ should forward their applications through the Heads of their Institutions. They will bear their own travelling, etc., expenses if called for interview. The appointment will be on probation for one year and the holder thereof will be confirmed in it thereafter if found suitable

Approved applicants will be supplied with a special form to be filled in before the final selection is made.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
M.D., (Lond.) M.R.C.P. (Lond.)
Dean.

Parel,
Bombay, 17th November, 1934.
9216

Legal Notices

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 2059 OF 1927.

AMBALAL VIRCHAND, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant residing at Worli, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiff.

versus.

SHRIDHAR SHIVRAM GOSAVI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

and

Messrs. THATTE & CO., Attorneys of this Honourable Court carrying on business at Examiner Press Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay .... Applicants.

WHEREAS by an Order made in the above Suit on the 13th day of December, 1929, it was 'inter alia' ordered that the Plaintiff do pay to the Applicants a sum of Rs. 486-15-8 being the amount of their taxed costs of the above suit and do pay to the said applicants their costs of and incidental to the Chamber Summons and the above Order when taxed and noted in the margin thereof.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 5th day of May, 1932, and Alias Warrants of Sale dated the 25th day of September 1933 and 15th day of September 1934 respectively, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by public auction all the right, title and interest of the Plaintiff in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land formerly of Foras land now made free-hold situate, lying and being at Mahaluxmi otherwise known as Worli Road or the Love Grove Pumping Station Road in the Town and Island of Bombay, admeasuring 450 square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. B12765, B12772, New Survey No. 1/3362 in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 78 and 79 and Street Nos. 78 and 79 and C. S. No. part of 47 of Lower Parel Division forming a portion of a longer piece of land belonging to H. B. Warden and bearing the aforesaid numbers and bounded on the North East partly by the property of Samarthmal, widow of Virchand Jaychand and partly by the property of Pandurang Govinji, on North West and West by Worli Road, South by the property of B. H. Warden being the remaining portion of the whole property and on South East by the property formerly of Jamnadas Purshottam which piece commences from the appeal of the property of B. H. Warden on the North and ends with the property, on the South retained by him and others in the occupation of W. H. Warden.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on the 27th day of November, 1934, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale dated 15th September, 1934, put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said plaintiff in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said order, costs, costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Plaintiff to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Plaintiff have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Applicants have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff or at the office of Messrs. Thatte & Co., applicants' attorneys, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 24th day of Oct., 1934.

SULEMAN C. H. MITHA,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

With a view to encourage the consumption of pure and cheap milk in the City of Bombay, the Bombay Municipal Corporation will be prepared to consider the question of assisting financially and/or otherwise individuals, companies, associations and co-operative societies undertaking to supply from outside Bombay not less than 10,000 lbs. of milk per day of a standard to be approved by the Municipality and produced, pasteurised, transported, distributed and sold under conditions to be approved by the Municipal Corporation. Details as to the terms on which the assistance of the Municipality will be forthcoming, will be furnished by the Municipal Commissioner on the individuals, companies, societies, etc. applying to him with full particulars as to the area of production, the methods of production, transport and distribution, the financial arrangements proposed including the cost of production and the price at which the milk is expected to be sold wholesale and retail, the nature of the assistance required and other details so as to enable the feasibility of the scheme to be judged. Applications should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner so as to reach his office within one month from the publication of this Notice.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

J. S. NERURKER,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Deptt.
Municipal Offices:
Bombay, 21-11-1934.
9228.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Destruction of Affidavit Files and some old Dividend Statement Files by the Official Assignee of Bombay.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Undersigned will destroy the above records after the 15th December, 1934, or some convenient date thereafter.

The names, numbers and other particulars of the Insolvencies in which the affidavits are to be destroyed are exhibited in the list put up on the Notice Board of this office on the ground floor of the High Court Buildings.

Bombay, dated this 21st day of November 1934.

P. B. MALABARI.
Official Assignee.

Official Assignee's Office,
High Court, Bombay.
9229

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 22 of 1934

Re: NOORMAHOMED SOBHAN KESHMIRI, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant residing at Kazi Mollah Nal Bazar, a rent farmer of the Erachshaw Hakim Market at Grant Road upto November, 1933, and since then Unemployed. ..... An Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 5th February, 1935 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 21st day of November, 1934.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
9226

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha
O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE
To Japan Via
SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer		Arrival		Departure	
Havre	Mail	12th	Nov	23rd	Nov
Juyo	,,	23rd	,,	8th	Dec
Pacific	,,	28th	,,	.....	
Havana	,,	9th	Dec.	24th	Dec
Taijin	,,	24th	,,	8th	Jan
Belgium	,,	27th	,,	11th	,,
Argun	,,	8th	Jan.	23rd	,,

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LTD
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Taj Building Hornby Road,
Bombay.
Telegrams:—"Shosen."

AUCTION SALES

D. MISTRY & Co.,

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.
TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUY PRECIOUS JEWELLERY TO RICH PARSEE, HINDU, KHOJA AND MAHOMEDAN FAMILIES

Of precious English cut brilliant Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies, and Pearl ornaments comprising Necklace, Bracelets, Earrings, Rings, Pendants, Pearl-Mala, Full sets, Raviful Bangles, Single diamond rings, &c.

Under instructions from the Attorneys concerned on behalf of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of a rich Parsee gentleman Dr. Hormasji Nusserwanji (Insolvent) and others.

TO-DAY (THURSDAY) at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 62 Medows Street, Fort in the Show Room of Messrs. D. Mistry & Co., Auctioneers.

Jewellery on view which is worth seen.

D. MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Tele: No. 22801.

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT LOWER PAREL, B. B. & C. I. RLY. STATION.

Under instructions from Seth Khimji Assur Virji, Jamnadas Morarji and Luxmidas Haridas, the Trustees for the Assur Virjee Mills Debenture Trust, Deed Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (TO-DAY) THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction in different lots on the premises:—

LOT NO. 1.—A Piece of Foras freehold land at Mingut Mandlay near Parel Station, admeasuring about 890 sq. yds. with 3 storeyed chawl, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 158 of Lower Parel Division, G Ward No. 1038(1), 1038(2), Street No. 93, 95 and bounded on the South by Lot No. 2, on the North by Sun Mill Road, on the East by the property of Alibhai Adamji and on the West by the property of Assur Virjee Mills Ltd.

LOT NO. 2.—A vacant piece of Foras freehold land at Mingut Mandlay near Parel Station admeasuring about 2301 sq. yds., bearing Cadastral Survey No. 158 of Lower Parel Division and bounded on the South by the property described in Lot No. 3 on the North by the property described in Lot No. 2, on the East by the property of Alibhai Adamji and on the West by the property of Assur Virjee Mills Ltd.

LOT NO. 3.—A piece of Foras freehold land at Mingut Mandlay, near Parel Station admeasuring about 2707 sq. yds., with two one storeyed Chawls, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 158 of Lower Parel Division, G Ward No 1038 (IA), 1038(IB), Street Sun Mill Road 93A and 93B and bounded on the South by B. B. & C. I. Rly., on the North by the property described in Lot No. 2, on the East by the property of Alibhai Adamji and on the West by the property of Assur Virjee Mills Ltd.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shastri & Co., Attorneys for the Trustees at No. 77 Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

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Check On Free Music In Hotels

All Melodies Will Be Licensed

Drastic Control Of Radios And Gramophones In Restaurants

Drastic changes to take place from Wednesday in the running of refreshment rooms and eating houses in the city which have recently taken to playing gramophones radio and other kind of music to entertain their patrons at all hours of the day and night.

For the past few months, many Irani, Moghul and Hindu tea shops have become a nuisance to the neighbourhood in which they exist on account of their playing gramophones and releasing radio from the early hours of the morning till late at night, or perhaps till the early hours of the morning the following day, regardless of the disturbance caused to hospitals, dispensaries, schools, temples or mosques.

Children are disturbed in their studies in class rooms and worshippers in temples or mosques are disturbed at their devotions.

As a matter of fact a number of eating and refreshment houses are allowed to conduct the business at the aforesaid places where they should not have been permitted at all by the Police and the Municipal authorities.

The nuisance caused by the playing of gramophones and radio in the business localities of the Fort area particularly has been the subject of many complaints by businessmen as well; and the Commissioner of Police has had to devote considerable time to the investigation of these complaints.

Police Act Modified.

With the sanction of the Governor-in-Council, the Commissioner of Police has from Wednesday modified Section 22 (1) of the Police Act which refers to the keeping and running of refreshment rooms and eating houses.

Under this modification no person keeping a place of public entertainment, whether requiring a license from the Police or not, shall play or cause to be played any music in such place without obtaining a special permit from the Commissioner of Police. Such permits, if granted, shall be subject to such conditions as the Commissioner of Police may prescribe.

The permit will cost about Rs. 5 per month. It will include music by gramophones, phonographs, radio amplifiers, radio gramophones, bands, tom toms, drums, cymbals, etc.

Regulation Of Music.

If the Police consider fit, owing to the objections raised in the neighbourhood, the music will be regulated only for certain hours during the day and to certain hours during the night. Even motor cars installing radio sets will have to take permits from the Commissioner of Police as their running of cars with radio in quiet localities may cause a nuisance to the neighbourhood.

It will be interesting to note what constitutes a place of entertainment under the Police Act. It includes: Refreshment rooms, tea houses, coffee houses, liquor houses, boarding and lodging houses, hotels, taverns, wine and spirit shops and arak, ganja and bhang shops. It does not, however, include pan supari shops.

Rs. 168,000 In Scholarships To Poor Students

Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali's Laudable Work

The Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali, Bombay, owes its origin to the keen sense of sacrifice and co-operation evinced by a small band of public-spirited and far-sighted young men of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman community, who decided on the 11th May, 1902, to pool their slender resources and then to appeal to the generous instincts of the community at large with the object of establishing an institution for the benefit of the poor and deserving students of both sexes in the community irrespective of sections.

In the first year of its existence, the Mandali secured the support of only 84 members, while at the close of the 32nd year (ending 31st May 1934) the membership stood at 1,817, including 19 patrons, 11 fellows, 392 life members and 1,395 ordinary members.

The Mandali was registered in 1914 under Act XXI of 1860 and in 1918 a Trust of its property was created. The following gentlemen comprise the present Board of Trustees:—Mr. S.S. Patkar, B.A., LL.B., ex-Judge, High Court; Mr. S.A. Sabnis, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor and Dr. J.S. Nerurker, Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality.

778 STUDENTS HELPED.

The Mandali has during the last 32 years advanced in all nearly Rs. 1,68,681 to 778 students from different parts of the country to enable them to pursue their courses of study in various directions. It is gratifying to note that many of the Mandali's students have by their brilliant academic success and subsequent distinction in life, justified the claim that the Mandali has been rendering silent, unostentatious, yet useful service to the community in particular and the country in general.

Since 1920, a separate fund called "The Widows' Education Fund" has been established mainly through the exertions of Mr. P.B. Gothoskar, in order to give pecuniary aid to these unfortunate members of the community.

Fifty-two widows have so far availed themselves of this help to the extent of Rs. 14,337 and the fact that many of them have established themselves as useful and self-supporting members in the community has amply testified to the useful purpose served by this fund.

The Mandali has been further entrusted with the work of awarding special prizes and scholarships to be distributed annually in memory of the deceased relatives of donors. The "Miss Hirabai Sakharam Rajadhyaksha Elocution Competitions," conducted annually under the auspices of the Mandali may be mentioned as an instance of the institution of such memorial funds.

The Reserve and Memorial Funds and the Trust Funds have in 32 years aggregated to Rs. 1,67,037, which is in itself a clear testimony to the confidence the Mandali has won from the Saraswat public in different parts of the country.

WORK DURING 1933-34.

During the year under review, ending 31st May, 1934, scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 15,357 were awarded to 196 students of both sexes, whereas 173 applications were rejected. The managing committee observe that they are painfully conscious of the fact that the amounts of scholarships granted to students were in most cases, inadequate to their requirements, while a large number of applications from really deserving students could not be considered simply because the Committee had no funds at their disposal. This unsatisfactory state of things can only be remedied if there is a steady influx of new members coming forward to advance the cause of the Mandali by their active sympathy and generous co-operation. There seems to be a general impression that the Mandali is now in a prosperous position and needs no further financial support. The Managing Committee consider it necessary to correct this erroneous impression by stating that the income of the Mandali is insufficient to meet the ever-growing demands made on its resources. It is fervently hoped that the Mandali will receive the patronage and support of the sympathetic and generous-minded members of the community in an increasing measure in order that the useful work of the institution may continue on a more satisfactory and wider scale.

HEALTH OF STUDENTS.

In view of the importance attached by the Bombay University and other educational bodies to the question of physical well-being of the students entrusted to their care, the Managing Committee felt that the Mandali should not rest content with the mere award and distribution of scholarships, but must also devote some attention to the physical welfare of the Mandali's students. A modest beginning has therefore, been recently made in this new direction. The Mandali's students, residing in Bombay and the Suburbs were subjected to a medical examination and the results, though not very gratifying, were fairly encouraging, inasmuch as 37 per cent. of the students were found to be above the mark, 44 per cent. of the students found to be in normal health, while only 19 per cent. were below the average. Seven students could not attend the examination.

Arrangements have also been made for providing medical aid to the Mandali's students residing in Bombay and its Suburbs. In response to the request made by the Managing Committee, several prominent medical members of the community have generously agreed to give free advice and help to the students, including free medicines from their dispensaries. It is hoped that these facilities will prove beneficial to the students concerned.

CONVERSATIONAL MEETINGS.

With a view to establishing a better and more frequent and cordial contact between the students and the Mandali through the members of the managing committee, conversational meetings are held at periodical intervals, where topics of immediate and ultimate interest to the students are discussed in order that the students may derive proper and useful guidance and grow to munity and serviceable citizens be useful members of the comof the country.

Mr. S.P. Varde, B.A., LL.B., is the chairman of the managing committee, Miss Nira Mondkar, B.A., B.T. and Mr. Y.H. Sukthankar, the Honorary Secretaries and Mr. S.V. Rajadhyaksha, G.D.A., and Mr. A.G. Tendulkar, S.T.C. are the Honorary Treasurers of the institution.

The offices of the Society are situated at the Saraswat Brahman Samaj, 264, Charni Road, Girgaon, Bombay.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF CHILD

Believed To Have Swallowed Poisonous Matter While Playing

Mystery surrounds death of a child named Aziz Bai, daughter of Jummakhan Dost Mohamed residing at Alarkhia Dooja Chawl, Sewri.

The father of the deceased in giving evidence before the Coroner's Jury said that he returned late at night yesterday after his days work to find that his child was in hospital. Later he learnt that the child was dead.

Mariambai playmate of the deceased and daughter of Harjankhan, is also lying in hospital in grave condition.

It is believed that the death of the child might have been caused by swallowing some poisonous substance the nature of which is not known.

The inquest on Aziz Bai was postponed pending further enquiries.

Benares.—Mr. Dayaram Sahni, Director General of Archaeology in India wires that he is unwell and, therefore, he will not be able to come to Benares on November 24 to present the Buddhist relics to the Maho-Bodhi Society at Sarnath.

(These relics were discovered in a large stupa at Mirpurkhas in Sind. Thus the presentation ceremony of these Buddhist relics has been postponed).—A. P.

EXCISE POLICE RAID ROOM IN LOCAL HOTEL

3 Men Suspected Of Opium Smuggling Arrested

Soon after the sale of a sample of the opium alleged to have been brought into Bombay from Rutlam State, the Excise Police raided a room in a local hotel and took into custody two persons who had recently arrived from Rutlam, and another person who is alleged to have assisted in the sale.

(1) Abdul Kader Rahim, (2) Matab Gulab and (3) Tajasingh Risaldar Mohansingh, the arrested men were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Wednesday and they were ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 250 each.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT MURDER

Sequel To Man's Quarrel With His Wife?

That he was annoyed at being reminded every now and then that he was an unemployed and was wasting his time, all the while living on the earnings of his wife is alleged to be the reason that lead Vithu Hari, a Maratha young man to attempt murder of his wife, Sabibai, on Tuesday night.

It appears that as a sequel to a quarrel between the husband and wife on Tuesday night, the former it is alleged took hold of a "Koita," a weapon used for cutting grass, and inflicted several cuts on his wife.

Immediately after the act the culprit, ran into the road and is stated to have told the first policeman, he met that he had murdered his wife.

The Constable took Vithu to the Maharbavdi Police Station and later he was taken to the scene of the crime, where the woman Sabibai was found lying in a pool of blood with injuries all over her body. She was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that she had eight different cuts all over her body including a suspected fracture of the Skull. As her case was considered to be very precarious, her dying declaration was recorded before an Honorary Magistrate.

The Police recovered from the room of the suspect, at Khota's Wadi, Girgaum, where the crime was committed the murderous weapon.

The arrested man was placed today before Mr. Y. N. Nadkarni, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaon and was remanded to police custody till December 5.

EARNED FOR FAMILY.

From enquiries it appears that Sabibai was working as a domestic servant in some houses in Girgaum and was the main source of income for family, as the husband was unemployed. It is stated that the wife used to scold her husband for not trying to get himself employed which the latter resented very much, and scoldings usually led to quarrels between the couple.

On Tuesday night the wife is stated to have again told him about his unemployment, which enraged the husband. He is stated to have rushed into the room, caught hold of the carest weapon, which happened to be a "Koita," and inflicted several wounds on his wife. After the moment of insanity had passed, he possibly repenting for what he had done, rushed into the streets in search of a Police Constable and told him that he had murdered his wife.

The Maharbavdi Police are carrying on the enquiries.

HIGH MORTALITY IN CITY

141 Infants Under One Year Of Age Die

The health returns of Bombay during the 46th week of 1934, i.e., the week that ended on 17th November were as under:—

The total mortality 541 was 36 more than the last week; the death rate registered was 24.2 on the Census population of 1931. The mortality for the 46th week of 1933 was 436 and death rate 19.5. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1929-1933 was 461 and death rate 19.2.

Out of the total deaths 141 were among infants under one year of age. During the week Smallpox caused 3 attacks and 2 deaths. Cholera and Plague were absent. The number of deaths from Typhoid was 4. The number of live births registered during the week was 764 as against the same number for the 46th week of 1933 and 631, the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five year (1929-1933).

JUDGE DISAGREES WITH JURY

Orders Re-trial Of Youth Charged With Causing Hurt To Public Servant

Disagreeing with the jury's majority verdict of "not guilty" Mr. Justice Divatia at the High Court Sessions ordered a re-trial of the case in which Chaman Mahmad Umar, a Mahomedan youth of 22 is charged with causing grievous hurt to a public servant.

The accused is a servant in a bakery shop at Clerk Road. On August 15 last at 6 a.m. the complainant Dharma Sonoo, a municipal sweeper, was sweeping the road when the accused asked him to sweep the portion in front of his shop. The complainant, it was stated asked him to wait. The accused, thereupon, is alleged to have assaulted him causing a fracture of his nose. The complainant became unconscious and was removed to hospital.

The accused, in his defence stated that on the complainant's refusal to sweep the portion in front of his shop, he threatened to report him to his superiors. The complainant, thereupon abused him and proceeded to assault him with the iron knob of his broom. A struggle then ensued in the course of which the injury was accidentally caused.

The jury, by 6 to 3, found the accused not guilty.

EXPERIMENT TO IMPROVE INDIAN SUGAR-CANE

Variety To Be Exhibited At "Sonepur Fair"

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Nov. 20.

An important experiment that is being made at Government Agricultural farm in Muzaffarpore District is to improve the sugar content of sugarcane grown in India so that, Indian sugar may hold its own against Java sugar. Even if protection is removed it will be one of the noteworthy features of industrial and agricultural exhibition, which departments of agriculture and industries are organising at coming 'Sonepur Fair'.

The exhibition will demonstrate various activities of two departments in respect of improved variety of seeds and crops, agricultural appliances and various products of Bihar Cottage Industries Institutes. Bihar agricultural department has been busy for years improving variety of sugarcane, and their activities in this sphere will form a principal item of exhibition.

Of no little interest will be the testing appliance designed to test whether sugarcane is ripe for extraction. The idea behind the proposed exhibition is to popularise activities and products of departments among vast concourse that gathers at 'Sonepur fair' from all parts of the country.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Lady Brabourne opened the Annual Conference of the Trained Nurses Association of India on Wednesday.

Sir Geoffrey Archer lunched at Government House, on Wednesday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne attended a Cinema Performance in aid of the European Relief Association at the Regal Cinema on Wednesday.

Capitane de Corvetta Giovanni Viansino and Lieut. Commander and Mrs. W. R. Shewring lunched at Government House on Tuesday.

Lady Brabourne attended the Physical Training Demonstration of the Bombay Girls High Schools Atheletic Association at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Centenary Gathering of the Bombay Pinjrapole on Tuesday.

The following were invited to dine at Government House:—The Hon'ble The Chief Justice and Lady Beaumont, Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir, the Hon'ble Sir Homi and Lady Mehta, Mr. C. W. A. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Brander, Mr. and Mrs. V. N. Chandavarkar, Sir Shapurji and Lady Billimoria, Sir Jamshedji Kanga, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Tennant, Captain and Mrs. C. H. Corser, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. G. Smith, Mr. J. Humphrey, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. J. Roose, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. E. C. Walters, Lt. Colonel and Mrs. W. H. Hammond, the Revd. and Mrs. K. C. McPherson, Mr. G. Louis Walker, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Duff, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Mr. Ishwardas Lukhmidas, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Moloney, Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Nissim.

A public meeting of Jain community held at the Jain Swetamber Temple, Rangoon has passed a resolution requesting His Excellency the Viceroy and the Chamber of Princes to support the work taken over by the most respected Yogiraj Holiness Vishwonkari Jagatguru Nanal Rajguri Acharya Samrat Shree Vijoy-shanti Suruvi Maharaj in saving milch animals on economic principles.

ROUND THE WORLD!

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS have pleasure in announcing that they will operate another World Tour leaving Bombay on February 25th, 1935, visiting Ceylon, the Strait Settlements, China, Japan, Hawaii and the United States, arriving in London in time for the "JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS" of H. M. King George V. After witnessing the celebrations the party will make an extensive tour of Europe and return to Bombay - - on July 8th. - -

Those who cannot take the entire World Tour can leave Bombay on April 23rd, and join the main party in London for the Jubilee celebrations, and the combined party will then travel through Europe - - - together - - -

THE AMEXCO "JUBILEE" TOUR will maintain the high standard set by the "Pioneer" tour of 1934. In addition the party will be escorted through Japan, America and Europe by an - - experienced courier - -

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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

Jalapalaka, Charles, Rangoon.
C/o Johannesburg, Taylor, L'pool.
Conte Verde, Camelli, Trieste.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

Conte Verde, Camelli, Shanghai.
Corato, Weatherup, Soesoe.

LOADING.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

Steamer Strathnaver for Sydney.
" Bankura for Busrah
" Ormara for Calcutta.
" Goldenfels for Hamburg.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Conte Verde:—The Lloyd T Coy's mail steamer Conte Verde arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Trieste with mails, a general cargo and 269 saloon and 13 deck passengers and hence she sailed on the same day for Shanghai etc. with mails, same bottom cargo, 238 saloon and 2 deck through passengers.

S S City of Johannesburg:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Johannesburg arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S S Jalapalaka:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalapalaka arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Rangoon with a general cargo and rice.

S S Corato:—The B S O S L D Coy's steamer Corato sailed yesterday for Soesoe with ballast.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

S S President Monroe; Agents F F Campbell and Co., from Boston-Los Angeles:—34 cases auto storage batteries.

From San Francisco:—348 cases dried fruits in tins, 21 c/s drugs, 18 c/s printing ink, 91 c/s canned fruits, 325 chests grapes, 490 boxes apples, 50 drums lubricating oil.

From Kobe:—186 cases porcelain tiles, 27 cases white mercerized cotton yarn, 17 c/s silk piece-goods, 49 c/s cotton piecegoods 20 bales cotton cut-pieces, 193 c/s cotton goods, 187 c/s cotton and art silk mixed shirting, 11 c/s cotton jeans, 80 c/s rayon yarn, 18 c/s cotton shirting, 12 c/s woollen shirting, 32 c/s glass bangles, 40 c/s rayon piecegoods, 20 c/s art silk yarn, 20 c/s spun silk yarn, 30 c/s rayon and cotton goods, 76 c/s porcelain ware, 63 c/s glass wares 50 drums chemicals, 1140 bags potatoes, 30 c/s bicycle fitting, 40 bags litharge, 17 c/s hat-bands, 45 c/s woollen goods.

From Shanghai:—374 bundles green tea, 300 bags green beans, 10 bales raw silk.

From Hongkong:—42 bundles motorcar tyres, 50 bags sugarcandy, 10 bundles China roots.

From Manila:—105 coils Manila rope.

From Singapore:—200 cases fresh apples, 1405 bags betelnuts, 10 bales gum copal, 1911 bags sago flour, 33 c/s gum benzamin, 28 bags nut-megs, 34 c/s rubber fittings, 10 bags tapioca flakes.

From Penang:—225 slabs refined tins, 115 c/s gum benzamin, 262 bags pearl tapioca, 51 bags betel nuts, 13 bundles hemp bags.

From Colombo:—100 cases fresh apples, 6 cases tea.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

S S Viceroy of India, for London:—888 bags dill seed, T S Thadani and Sons; 11 bales dry salted goat skins, D Abraham and Sons.

For Marseilles:—250 bags mustard seed, A Govindji; 2784 bags castor seed, R Ratilal and Co.

For Jaffa:—25 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Tripoli:—18 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Alexandretta:—142 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Beyrouth:—32 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

S S Britannia, for Liverpool:—103 bales wool raw, Bombay Co., Ltd.; 64 bales wool raw, David Sassoon and Co; 55 bales hemp, Meyer Nissim; 120 bags Fenugreek seeds, M Bhuta and Co; 22 bales cotton raw, V A Save.

For Glasgow:—66 bags rape seed, M Bhuta and Co.

For Marseilles:—103 bales cotton fly, T Laxmidas and Co.

S S Goldenfels, for Hamburg:—5010 bags G nut oil cakes, H Rawji and Co; 4250 bags G nut oil cakes, M Hoosen and Sons; 2 casks wet salted ox middlers, D Abraham and Sons; 1 pot palma rosa oil, Volkart Bros; 7 bales dry salted buffalo hides framed, 3 bls dry salted cow hides framed, 4 bls arsenicated framed cow hides and 3 bales cow hides unframed, D Abraham and Sons; 28 bales cotton fly, Ind Produce Export Co; 2900 bags G nut oil cakes, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Strathnaver, for Lyttelton:—2 casks Ind condiments, Owen and Okell.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw, Langley and Co.

S S Marioka Maru, for Kobe:—250 bales cotton raw, Ismail Bros; 100 bales cotton raw, H Nensey & Co; 71 bales cotton raw, Cotton Agents, Ltd; 500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co; 500 bales cotton raw, Langley and Co.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Quadrangular Cricket Prospects

(BY J. C. MAITR...

THE PARSI TEAM.

The team which the Parsi Selection Committee have put forth, looks like a mediocre combination. It has not commended itself to many. Considering the present state of affairs in Parsi cricket, I do not see how the selectors could have produced a better one. Almost all their old giants have passed out of the stage long ago and others have not come forward to take their places. Many people have laid all the blame for this sorry plight of the Parsis at the doors of the Quadrangular Committee, because they could not hold the tournament during the last four years owing to the political upheaval in the country.

WHY PARSIS ARE GOING DOWN?

I am not convinced by the argument at all. Because that is certainly not the chief reason which is primarily responsible for their deterioration. They have to seek for the causes elsewhere and I am not sure if their leaders are unaware of some of them. However, it is not the purpose of this article to discuss them now. I may do so later on. But I strongly repudiate the charge that politi have ruined cricket in Bombay, and that the Parsis have been the greatest sufferers from its devastation.

VAJIFDAR'S CAPTAINCY ACCLAIMED.

Now to come to the team, I hear of approbation from all quarters at the appointment of Homi Vajifdar to the captainship. A better sportsman and a more amiable sort of fellow does not exist in the Parsi ranks or anywhere else. And with his experience of first class cricket, he may be depended on to lead his side ably. There were talks of Dolly Kapadia being requisitioned again for the honour. I was told that he had been practising assiduously to fit himself for the occasion. I think his waist-lines went heavily against his inclusion in the team.

The Parsi bowling as it stands today is of a doubtful calibre. Jamshedji, their slow bowler, is expected to be the mainstay of their attack. But it must be remembered that he is not what he was a few years ago. His bowling has lost a good deal of its sting and destructive powers. Yet there is none in the Parsi ranks to challenge his mastery.

MINOO PATEL'S BOWLING AGAIN!

With the selection of Minoo Patel, the fast bowler from Calcutta, the question of his questionable deliveries has cropped up again. It will be remembered that in 1929 he was dropped from the Parsi team as he was generally taken to be a throw bowler. It looks as if he has got rid of this defect. But he has developed another. Now he seems to cut the crease during his deliveries. A proof to the contrary will be welcomed by everybody, as it will obviate a lot of bad blood.

THEIR BOWLING AND BATTING STRENGTH

Then there are Vajifdar, Palia, Marshall and Nagarvala who are decidedly above the average class of medium-paced bowlers, and they are sure to add to the strength of the Parsi bowling. Of course, their stock do not come up to the standard of their opponents But you cannot blame the selectors for that.

As far as past reputation goes, say of Vajifdar, Colah, Marshall and Havewalla, and the present form of Fali Kapadia, Palia, Wadia, Nagarvala and Meherhomji stands, the Parsi batting will be quite as strong as that of the Mahomedans, provided, of course, the "old hands" rise to the occasion.

CONTRACTOR'S OMISSION, AS MISTAKE.

I do think that the omission of Homi Contractor from the team is an unpardonable mistake on the part of the selectors. He is admittedly in excellent batting form and is a good fielder too....To drop such a player and give preference to Havewalla, for instance, who is altogether out of form; is beyond general comprehension.

There were rumours abroad that the Parsis would import some of the players from Karachi. The names of Palsetia, Irani and Mobed were mentioned in this connection. The recent performances of these players on their own ground did not encourage the selectors to take risks with them.

MEHERHOMJI FILLS BAHADUR'S VACANCY.

The retirement of Bahadur Kapadia from his position behind the stumps which he held with such distinction for a number of years, has left a gap which will be very difficult for the Parsis to fill adequately. In preference to their local wicket-keeper, F. S. Pavri, they have requisitioned the services of K. R. Meherhomji from Jamnagar. The latter is said to be a good bat as well. It remains to be seen how he acquits himself in his chief examination.

THE MUSLIMS.

As usual the Mahomedan Selection Committee have left their business upto the last. I am informed that they will make their final selections tonight. It is very much to be regretted that the Nawab of Pataudi, whose appearance in the Bombay Quadrangular was anxiously looked forward to by all cricket-fans in the city, is unable to don flannells for the Muslims owing to ill-health. Therefore the skippership will naturally fall on Wazir Ali.

Equally naturally, the position of the wicket-keeper will go to Dilawar Hussein

A FORMIDABLE BLO. OF BOWLERS.

With Mahomed Nissar, Mustaque Ali, Nazir Ali, Baqa Khan Jilani, Shahabuddin and Heptulla in the team, the Muslims will have the best bowling stock in the Tournament, which will undoubtedly go a great way towards success.

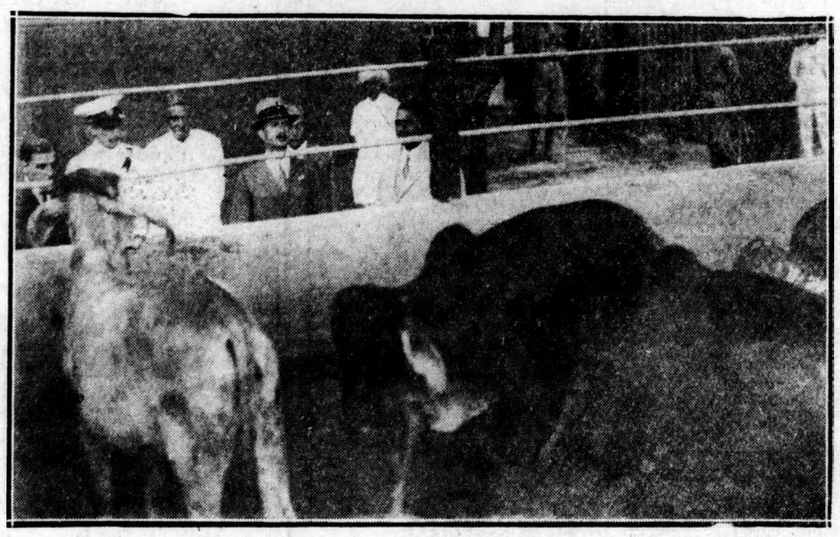
Their batting order will be no less formidable. Wazir Ali, Nazir Ali, Dilawar Hussein, Baporia, Ittekharuddin Sheikh and Kadri make a powerful array of batsmen. Their fielding department will be strong enough. With such a combination it goes without saying that they would dispose of the Parsis with comparative ease.

THE EUROPEANS.

The Europeans have selected fourteen players from whom the team will be picked up. M. Mackinnon of the Bombay Gymkhana will skipper the side. All speculations about the four professionals, Verity, Nicholls, Langridge and Mitchell, taking part in the Tournament, have now been set at rest. Only three of the players, R. J. O. Meyer, K. Horton and R. G. Hopkins have figured in the Quadrangular before.

A GYMKHANA COMBINATION

Warne is said to be an Australian professional who played for the Retrievers at Secunderabad recently. Nothing remarkable has yet been noticed in his bowling or batting. Barring those who generally figure in Gymkhana cricket, little is known of the rest. I am sure they have nothing to beat the big drum about. Or Bori Bunder would not have kept quiet so long. It is a pity the Europeans could not shake off their snobbery and enlist a few of those who do not come under the category of Europeans and are ineligible for the other communities. That would have increased the interest in the match considerably. As it is, the Hindus are sure to run through them with comfortable margin.



Lord Brabourne inspects the stables for cows, which appear to be interested in his visit.

£30,000 FOR BASEBALL PLAYER

WASHINGTON (By Mail).

A transfer fee of £30,000 has just been paid for the baseball player Joe Cronin, of the Washington Senators.

It has been paid by the Boston Red Sox, and is the largest price for a baseball player.

How many people can truthfully say they are fit? So many are satisfied to call partial health being "well." Yet they are constantly having "off days"—attacks of depression, listlessness, headache, biliousness, and the like. The cause? Constipation—either known or unsuspected. Doctors say that 90 per cent. of the people suffer from it.

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"Nothing was any good to me until I tried 'Medilax.' It has proved completely successful." (Mrs. V.)

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Chemists to The King,
143, New Bond Street, London, England.

BAD MANNERS IN MADRAS TENNIS

Spectators Attempt To Bully Umpires

MADRAS, (By Mail.)

The Yuvarajah of Pitnapuram, President, Madras Provincial Lawn Tennis Association, states:

It is extremely painful to notice that certain undesirable elements have been creeping into the tennis atmosphere of our province. I earnestly hope that people concerned will see that the fair name of the province is not tarnished.

Of late the audience at tennis contests have been taking a most deplorable attitude by trying to interfere with the conduction of matches generally, for example, boisterously correcting the decisions of the umpires, has become common.

Umpires may make mistakes. But it is not the business of spectators to take the law into their own hands. They should realise that they too are a part of the show. The audience at tennis contests throughout the world, are expected to be composed of gentlemen. Let us not degenerate into a populace and be the laughing stock of the other provinces. The audience too should maintain the best of sporting spirit.

Now a word to the managing committees of the various tournaments. It is absolutely necessary that the committees should minutely follow the rules of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association and of the Provincial Association. It is inconceivable how committees can err when the rules can so easily be had. most strongly urge the committees to help the Association by closely sticking to the rules.

And lastly may I reiterate that nothing is more annoying than to know that any player has not maintained the standards of sportsmanship. Winning or losing is not the chief thing. The criterion of tennis is the spirit of sportsmanship. Let us not neglect that.

ONE MILE CYCLE RACE FOR WOMEN

First Event Of Its Kind In India Will Be Held On Sunday

The Sassanian Wheelers are organising a one mile cycle race for women, which will be run on Sunday, November 25. First of its kind in India, the event has attracted entries from women of all communities. The course is one lap of the Oval (outer circle), starting from the Prince of Wales Statue and finishing at the Bandstand end of Queen's Road. The race will start at 7 a.m.

SIR H. GOWAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

The Sir Hyde Gowan Hockey Challenge Tournament will commence from Dec. 24. The date of entries close on Dec. 10 and the draw will take place on Dec. 11.

Arrangements for lodging the outside teams will be made free of charge and meals will be arranged for, if so desired, on payment.

The local clubs will be required to play out the fixtures of the tournament from December 18 and the outside clubs from December 24.

The entrance free together with the names of players (sixteen) must be sent so as to reach either the President or the Secretary of the tournament on or before December 10 at 5 p.m.

H. E. Sir Hyde Gowan, Governor of the Central Provinces, will preside and give away the trophies and prizes on January 3, 1935.

Particulars can be obtained from Mr. K. S. Siddiqi Ali Khan, Hony., Secretary Sir Hyde Gowan, H.C.T., Sardar Bazar, Nagpur, C.P.

LADIES DEFEAT GENTLEMEN

Cricket Match At Nagpur Results In Victory For Weaker Sex

NAGPUR, Nov. 19.

A cricket match between gentlemen and ladies was arranged here by the Morris College to celebrate its annual social gathering at the College grounds yesterday. The match created unusual interest among the students and large crowds had gathered to witness it.

The ladies, led by Miss Dastur, won the toss and elected to bat. They scored 149 runs.

The gentlemen in their turn piled up 130 runs and the match thus came to an end with a close "win" for the ladies The gentlemen were prohibited from using their right hands, two runs being added to the ladies' score, every time this rule was infringed.—United Press.

BHATIA SPORTS MEETING

Under the auspices of the 7th Bhatia Sports Committee it has been decided to hold the 7th annual Bhatia Sports on Sunday, February 3, 1935.

Application forms will be issued to the competitors from November 24 at the undermentioned places:—

Messrs. M. J. Vora & Co., 422, Kalbadevi Road; Bhatia Stores Mahajanwadi, Kolbhat Lane, and Bora Bazar Stret, Fort; Khadi Bhandar, Kalbadevi Road; Bhatia Balrakshak Vidyalaya Manordas Street, Fort; Bhatia Stree Mandal Fort and M. Gordhandas & Co., near Imperial Bank Branch, Mandvi.

The Special Branch of the Calcutta Police arrested three Bengali youths following house searches last night in connection with terrorist activities.—A. P.

VOLLEY BALL TOURNAMENT

Inter-Playground Matches In Bombay

This Annual Tournament is conducted by the Bombay Y.M.C.A. at the Gilder Tank Playground.

This year two teams from each of the three Municipal Playgrounds entered for this League and on the whole there were twelve matches to be played. The purpose of this League is to prepare the Playground teams for the open Tournaments in the city. The success of the League depends upon the merits of both the teams from each of the Playgrounds. The Trophy has been won this year by the Gilder Tank Play-ground, who scored 15 points, as against 12 scored by the runners-up, the Mustan Shah Bagh Playground. The League had been won previously in 1930 and 1931 by Gilder, in 1932 by Mustan and in 1933 by Willingdon.

The Tournament Matches were played off during the first two weeks of November this year and some of the matches were so very exciting that they attracted big crowds of enthusiastic supporters.

The final function of the Tournament was held on 19th November at 5-30 p.m. Mr. H. W. Bryant, (General Secretary, Y.M.C.A.), presided and Mrs. Bryant presented the Trophy to the winners He felt the Playgrounds had contributed much to make all young people happy, healthy and useful citizens and that even for the mere purpose of fun and laughter and enjoyment, he said, it is worthwhile to have these and more Playgrounds throughout the city.

FOOTBALL & HOCKEY

Championship Tournaments

The All India Championship Football and Hockey Tournaments under the auspices of South Indian Football and Hockey Association will be held every year in Bombay, now commencing in the third week of January 1935. This is open to all schools, colleges, bonafide European and Indian private clubs in India and Native States, including Police, Military and Railway Teams.

The Secretaries of all the competing teams will be taken into the Committee. Entrance fees for Football and Hockey is Rs. 10 respectively, and for special Football and Hockey Matches is Rs 15 for each competing teams respectively. Entries close on the 31st December 1934.

Valuable prizes in the way of shields, silver cups, individual silver cups and gold centred silver medals will be awarded to the winners and the runners-up.

Applications and entrance fees should reach the Secretary, Madura Athletic Association, West Gate, Madura, (S. India). The Tournament is neither a League one nor a rotating tournaments.

RACEHORSE PREFERS MILK

A racehorse named Valpeen which has won many races in New Zealand, prefers milk to water

He drinks half a gallon every night.

"FEAR OF MUSLIM INTERESTS BEING AT STAKE UNFOUNDED"

Reply To Memorandum On Retrocession Of Civil And Military Station Of Bangalore To Mysore

A reply to the Memorandum submitted by the Muslims of the Station to the Hon'ble the British Resident.

(By S. G. Mohiuddin, Director, the Daily Al-Kalam, Bangalore City.)

We are surprised, nay pained, to find that the Muslims of the C. & M. Station have come to the opinion that the Retrocession is detrimental to their interests.

Speaking of the historical aspect, it is futile to refer to matters that have been settled once and for all. Speculations as to whether the State should have been restored to the Hindu Raj or not serve absolutely no purpose. We would, therefore, leave this academic question to historians who revel in such discussions and content ourselves with an examination of the facts as they at present exist.

Regarding the policy pursued by the Mysore Government towards the Muslims, it is not correct to say that the Muslim rights and privileges are not properly recognised. Every Muslim subject of His Highness can bear testimony to the fair and impartial treatment that the Muslim subjects of the State are receiving at the hands of Highness' Government.

TRADE CONSIDERATIONS.

While it is true that there has been much rivalry in matters of trade between the Hindus and Mohamedans, one fails to see how the partial retrocession would adversly affect the Muslims or help the Hindus. The feared extensive migration of the Hindus into the Station and the consequent driving out of the Mohamedans is more imaginary than real, as there has been nothing to prevent such a migration even as matters stand now.

The Muslims of the Station will, no doubt, suffer a loss owing to the fall in the rents and value of immovable property; but this would be owing to the withdrawal of the Military and not because of its Retrocession to the State. Since the Government of India has resolved upon such a withdrawal, the positon of the Muslim landholders in the Station will in no way improve even if the Station is not retroceded or even if it is made part and parcel of the Madras Presidency or any other presidency which the Cantonment Muslims seen to favour It is a matter of common knowledge how, in recent years, Muslim traders from the Station have migrated to the City and built up a large trade and now even the residents of Cantonment have their business houses in the City.

MUSLIM CULTURE AND TRADITIONS.

It is an unfounded fear on the part of the Station Muslims that their culture, their religious institutons language and traditions would be at stake if they are absorbed into the State In this matter, the Muslim subjects of His Highness can confidently assert that the State has spared neither pains nor money to give stimulus to Muslim culture and institutions, not to speak of the language. As compared with the historical monuments in other parts of India, those in the State are in the best possible condition as repairs are made annually and permanent care-takers have been appointed to look to their preservation. As regards the construction of mosques and music before mosques, the State has never done anything detrimental to Muslim interests. It is the free and mutual agreement of the Hindu and Mohamedan subjects that has brought about certain restrictions in the matter of construction of mosques and the playing of music before mosques. Where Hindus and Mohamedans reside together, the Government allow no construction of temples or mosques except with the mutual consent of both the communities and this is not because the Government are averse to the construction of mosques or temples but because they want the communities to live amicably and pull on as brothers. It is not true that anything has been said or done in the State which would bring out the idea of "Mysore for the Hindus." Mosques have received as much patronage and monetary help from the State as temples or churches and His Highness the Maharaja has laid the foundation stones of mosques as freely as he has laid those of temples and churches. His Highness' speech on these occasions amply disprove these allegations.

ANTI-MUSLIM AGITATION.

It is not true that the present administration has afforded access to Anti-Muslim agitators of British India in the State nor has the State countenanced any plot or organisation against Muslims as stated in the Memorandum. British Indian public men have, no doubt been treated as State guests but such a treatment has been accorded as freely and wholeheartedly to Sir Mr. Iqbal, Dr. Ansari, Sir Habibulla, Sir Hasan Imam, Sir Sahardwardy, as to Mahatma Gandhi Sirdar Patel, Malaviya and others. Regarding the communal riots, of which much is made in the Memorandum these pale into insignificance when compared with those that happen frequently in British India. The so-called riots in the State have been merely accidental and has no lasting effect on the excellent relationship that subsists between the Hindus and Mohamedans. It may also be said that these disturbances were mostly put down not by force as in British India but by mutual goodwill and understanding between the two communities in peace conferences convened for the purpose. To say that the Mohamedans suffered more than the Hindus is to show an ignorance of the actual state of affairs.

Mohamedan education is not, as stated in the Memorandum, in the hands of the so-called powerful community. Mohamedans have institutions of their own staffed by Muslim teachers, supervised by non-official committees of Mohamedan visitors and inspected by Mohamedan Inspectors and Inspectresses. Above all, there is a Central Advisory Board of Mohamedans of whom some hail from Cantonment. This board pratically dictates to Government what should and should not be done in the matter of Muslim Education.

It is true that Kanarese has been made the medium of instruction in High Schools but special provision has been made for Mohamedans and Christians who are not conversant with Kanarese and who are not inclined to learn Kanarese to get their instruction in a special class where English would be the medium. The Mohamedan Advisory Board has tentatively approved of this arrangement and is prepared to advise the Government for affording greater facilities for Mohamedan students in this respect when they deem it necessary.

BENEFIT BY EXPERIENCE

If the co-religionists of the Station would benefit by our experience and throw their lot with us, they would do much to enrich and strengthen the Muslim element

(Continued in column 5.)

(Continued from Column 7).

and culture in the State and would enhance the reputation of the Muslim Section in the eyes of the Hindu community and tend to clear the many apprehensions which have unfortunately arisen owing to the publication of the Memorandum, the language and style of which, not to speak of its spirit, have had a very undesirable effect not only on the Muslim mind but also on the Hindus

It is only by such a step that we could attain our ambition of Mysore for the Muslims as much for the Hindus which is the keynote of the administration of His Highness our beloved Maharaja and his trusted Diwan Sir Mirza M Ismail.

Eggs for Hatching

Rs. 6/-, Rs. 12/-, Rs. 18/-, Rs. 24/- PER DOZ.

WHITE LEGHORNS, BLACK MINORCAS, R. I. REDS,
AUSTRALORPS, LIGHT SUSSEX, WYANDOTTES,
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, JERSEY GIANTS,
SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGHS, CAMPINES,
LIGHT BRAHMAS, JAPANESE BANTAMS,
BLACK ROSE COMBS, BUFF COCHINS.

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City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Kartak Vud 1, 1991
Muslim: Shoban 14, 1353
Parsi: Khordad 17, 1304
Sunrise: 6h 49m
Sunset: 6h 0m
High Water: 0-58 12-15
Low Water: 6-49 18-16

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Jew Suss." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Grand Hotel" at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"State's Attorney" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"The Affairs of Voltaire". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Embarrassing Moments." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Lady for A Day". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"Nadira" Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Ameerzadi". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
MINERVA—"Daku Mansur" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan". Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Piya Piyare" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.

DRAMA AT OPERA HOUSE

"Salagto-Sansar" a play written by Mrs. Manibai M. Manji is going to be staged at the Royal Opera House by the Nutan Kumar Mandal Society today (Thursday).

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

A special meeting of the Standing Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 2 p.m. (Bombay Time) for the further consideration of the Budget Estimates for the year 1935-36.

STEAMER MOVEMENT

The N Y K steamer 'Tokiwa Maru' left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 19th instant, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 16th December.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

A general meeting of the Society will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to present Society's Silver Medal to Dr G S. Ghurye, M.A., Ph.D. and to transact other business.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

Dr. S V. Oak will conduct a class for women in First Aid at the Damodar Thakarsey Hall, Parel, every Thursday from 1 p.m. to 2 p.m. (S. T.) beginning from to-day (Thursday). There will be no fees for the class.

FELLOWSHIP SCHOOL FESTIVAL

The Fellowship School Festival will take place on Friday the 23rd instant at 6-30 p.m. at the Royal Opera House. The programme consists of dancing and music comprising of selections from Gita-Govind by Jayadev and other items of classical and folk dance.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Time signal. Indian Selected Hour 1 p.m. Bombay market: Available rates. European Programme. A "Parlophone" Concert. Berlin State Opera Orchestra. 2 p.m. Close down. 5 p.m European Programme. Relay of music from Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. A Symphony Concert. Sponsored by the Gramophone Co. 8 p.m. Interval. 8-30 p.m. European Programme Weather Report and News Bulletin. 8-45 p.m Indian Programme. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-10 p.m. Recitation of Holy Koran. By Moulvi Gulam Mahomed Kamar. 9-20 p.m. Classical and Light music. Laxman Singh 11 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m Big Ben. The Western Studio Orchestra. Leader, Frank Thomas, Eileen Cusack (Soprano). 8-30 p.m. Talk: "Living Dangerously—No. 8: Photographing the Denizens of the Deep" Mr. J. E Williamson. 8-45 p. m. The Gershom Parkinton Quintet. 9-30 p.m. Light Programme. 10 p.m. The News 10-15 p.m. An Organ Recital by Gilbert Mills. Relayed from the Church of the Messiah, Birmingham 10-45 p.m. Dance music. 11-15 p. m Close down.

LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Under the auspices of Jamiat Shubban al-Muslimeen a meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at Jamiat's Hall at 9 p.m. (S. T.) sharp, when Mr. Taslim Khan Durrani B.A. will speak on "The life of Abraham Lincoln"

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN GRADUATES' UNION

The Bombay Presidency Women Graduates' Union offers two scholarships, one of Rs. 50 (cash) and another of books etc., worth Rs. 25 a year to women undergraduates studying in any of the Colleges in Bombay City. Applications with full particulars and references should reach the Hon. Secretary, C/o Miss K. Khandwala, 12 B, Willingdon Colony, Santa Cruz, before the 5th of December 1934.

WORLD FELLOWSHIP OF FAITHS

Under the joint auspices of the World Fellowship of Faiths and the Muslim Students' Union, a public lecture will be delivered by Raja J. P. Bahadur Singh at the Muslim Students' Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. Sadhu T. L. Vashwani will preside. Subject: "World's Need for a Change of Mentality."

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Conte Rosso" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 10-30 a.m. on Monday the 26th instant.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Kenya" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 noon on Wednesday, the 28th instant. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Pt. MISHRA ARRIVES IN BOMBAY TO-DAY

Pandit D. P. Mishra, Ex-President of the Jubbalpore Municipality arrives to-day (Thursday) at 7-50 (B. T.) at the Victoria Terminus by the Culcutta Mail (via Nagpur).

Help Kidneys

If Kidney Trouble or Bladder Weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Nervousness, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Stiffness, Burning, Smarting, Itching or Acidity try the new discovery Cystex (Siss-tex). Guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists or Muller MacLean, Bombay.

THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
JOHN BARRYMORE
STATE'S ATTORNEY
HELEN TWELVETREES
JILL ESMOND
WILLIAM (Stage) BOYD
MARY DUNCAN
RKO RADIO PICTURE
None Knew His Secret, But She, and the Man He Threatened to Hang!
HE KNEW ALL THE TRICKS OF LAW AND WOMEN! . . . and made them both his mistress!
NEXT SATURDAY
BURIED TREASURE!
Guarded by Cannibals, Prehistoric Monsters . and the Twelve Foot Ape
SON OF KONG
Go with them for adventure and romance!
ADDED
—ATTRACTION—
LA CUCARACHA
RKO—Radio's Charming
ALL-TECHNICOLOUR
Musical Featurette.

THE REGAL
TO-DAY, at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Greta GARBO John BARRYMORE
Joan CRAWFORD Wallace BEERY
Lionel BARRYMORE
GRAND HOTEL
A METRO-GOLDWYN MAYER PICTURE
NEXT SATURDAY
JEAN HARLOW
LIONEL BARRYMORE
FRANCHOT TONE
in
100% PURE
A Sparkling Cast in a Sparkling Comedy Drama!

World Sympathy For Indian Aspirations

Tourists' Impressions Of Europe And America

A BATCH of tourists belonging to the Parsi Community, who left Bombay on the 23rd of July last on a world tour, arrived on Wednesday by the Lloyd Triestino steamer "Coute Uerde" after visiting some of the most important cities of the world.

The tourists were: Miss A. Billimoria, Miss M. J. Mody, Miss D. R Pocha, Mr. Ardeshir Ragi, and Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Billimoria.

The round-the-world tour was completed by the party in 120 days.

TOURISTS' IMPRESSIONS.

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative about their impressions, a member of the party stated that the one thing which struck him most about the places he visited, was the comparative affluence of those people, when compared with people in India. He did not find any other country in the whole world pooer than India.

WORLD SYMPATHY FOR INDIA.

The tourist also said that in all the places he visited, the majority of the people he met, wondered at the fact that India, with its teaming millions, and its age-long, traditions and culture, should still struggle for freedom. They all sympathised with the political aspirations of the Indian people.

Starting from Bombay, the tourists visited Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai Kobe, Kyoto, Tokyo, Yokohama. Vancouver, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, London, Paris, Lucerna, Berlin, Vienna, Venice, Florence and Rome.

They were treated very hospitably in all the places, especially in America and Switzerland.

HOW JAPAN DOES IT.

Continuing, the tourist said that the Japanese Government took keen interest in the welfare of its people, so much so, that on the remains of, an old Tokyo which was ruined by the earthquake, it had built a finer and a wider city.

Speaking about America, he stated that his impressions about this continent was the more lasting, because here he found all the gorgeous splendours of a modern civilisation. Side by side with the natural beauty of the Niagara Falls and the Grand Canyon, were the colossal artistic beauties of the Rockfeller centre and the Empire State building, the last named being the highest sky-scraper in the world

COLOUR-BAR.

The tourist also said that he considered the colour-bar to be a "myth" especially in the northern parts of the U. S. A., as he found no evidence of it here during his stay; though it may be that in the Southern parts of the U. S. A. the 'colour-bar' still exists. Anyway, the tourists experienced no distinction of caste or colour in the whole of America or elsewhere in the world, in the course of their world-trip.

BRITISHERS IGNORANT.

He also referred to the complete ignorance of the average Englishman in England regarding existing conditions in India, but opined that when the average Englishman is informed about the correct Indian situation, he is always ready to sympathise with the legitimate aspirations of the Indian people.

The gay life of Paris, called the "Gay City" of the world, really commenced at midnight, the tourist added, and ended at five in the morning

"HAIL HITLER."

In Germany, people were so much attached to Hitler, whether out of fear or respect one cannot say, that they wished their "good-mornings" with the words, "Hail, Hitler."

Vienna, the capital of Austria, the tourist opined to be the most advanced city in the world in surgery and medicine. The tourist narrated a little incident which he saw there of a patient suffering from acute appendicitis moving in bed twelve hours after the operation and leaving the hospital five days after it.

Concluding, the tourist praised the American Express Co.; Ltd., of Bombay, for the efficient arrangements.

Sikh Prophet Who Preached Fellowship Of Faiths

Bombay Pays Tributes To Guru Nanak's Memory On Anniversary Day

Glowing tributes to the memory of Guru Nanak were paid by the speakers at the C.J. Hall meeting on Wednesday evening.

Members of the Sikh community were present in large numbers.

Miss Elizabeth Sharpe in her presidential address said she considered it a great honour to be present and thanked the audience for electing her, an English woman in English dress to preside. She then dwelt on the message of the Guru.

CARDINAL PRINCIPLES.

Prof. Motwani speaking next said they had met to honour the memory of Guru Nanak and in remembering him they were honouring themselves as thus would be tempted to follow his principles. He explained the Guru's conception of God and to the question what this great God was, his answer is "Diamonds cut diamonds," and to know greater selves, the speaker continued, we must ourselves be great selves. Self-effacement, humility and sympathy were the three cardinal principles of the Guru, and the speaker said, it was incumbent on them to follow the principles of the great master.

UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD.

Sardar Tej Singh said that the Guru stood for Universal Brotherhood. They should follow the principle 'Trust in God and do the right.'

Mr. Wadia said the white turbans and flowing beards of the Sikhs reminded him of the Iranian priests and then narrated the life of the Guru. Even as a child Nanak would go away with sadhus and bards. He defied his teachers and on occasions even taught them. At the time of the thread ceremony, he refused to put on the thread and he gave the explanation: "From the cotton of compassion spin out the thread of Love... It is not broken nor soiled..... Praised be they who put on this thread."

Five hundred years ago, the speaker went on, he united Hindus and Mussalmans; and both the communities claimed him for their leadership.

FELLOWSHIP OF FAITH.

Raja Jaipur Singh opined that to all those striving for the ideal of a world fellowship of faiths, Guru Nanak's religion was a source of inspiration and encouragement.

SECRET OF RELIGION.

Sadhu Vaswani in a stirring address said that humanity, broken and bleeding as its condition is to-day, needed Guru Nanak. Nanak was a prophet of peace, a messenger of Love, one of the greatest heroes of humanity, a colossal soul, a spiritual genius. "The secret of religion is sympathy and sacrifice," said the speaker and in the hearts within his heart burns the eternal flame of sacrifice.

"Is there a nobler and richer song of sympathy and sacrifice?" asked the speaker. "Go and sing the song of sympathy and service unto India and India shall be mighty and respected."

Several others spoke on the life and mission of Guru Nanak and exhorted the audience to follow in his foot-steps.

Mrs. Gulabben Desai, the president of the Hallol District Congress Committee, Gujarat, who has suffered the rigors of jail life several times during the last 14 years of her activities under the aegis of the Congress.

WIDOW'S SUIT FOR DAMAGES

Sequel To Husband's Death In Motor Accident

Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia at the High Court disposed of the suit filed by Bai Gulbai Motabhai Shroff and others claiming Rs. 15,000 as damages from Pestonji Cowasji Bhandari in respect of the death of Motabhoy Nanabhoy Shroff.

The plaintiffs who are the widow and children of the deceased stated that the defendant was the owner of a motor car which he plied for hire. On 7th June 1932 at, about 7 a.m. the driver Kaikhusru stopped the car at Jamshedji Petit Street at Grant Road, and left it in charge of one Nariman who held a temporary license. Nariman reversed the car at an excessive speed with the result that the car mounted the footpath, and the deceased who happened to be there was jammed between the car and a building. He died as a result of the injuries.

ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE

The plaintiffs submitted that the death of the deceased was due to the negligence of the defendant's employee in leaving the car in charge of Nariman, and to the latter's rashness in driving, and therefore the defendant was liable in damages to the plaintiffs.

His lordship, on the evidence held that Kaikhusru, the driver, was the owner of the car which was only mortgaged to the defendant who had advanced him a loan. As the defendant was not the master of the driver, he could not be held to be liable for the latter's negligence. The suit was therefore dismissed. At the suggestion of the Court, the defendant gave up his costs.

NEW HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Interpret Poetry & Fantasy

The performance of the poetic play "Damaji." written by Syt. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya at the Opera on Monday evening was received well by an appreciative audience. The incidents of a play, inherently difficult, were carefully manipulated. Only the Raja's durbar should have been less Arabo-Turkish and the image of Vithoba not on a table-top in rather uncomfortable proximity of a lampstand. The clamouring group of starving people and the management of the crowd effect was one of the best incidents.

The fantasy of "Rumplestiltskin" was a more cogent and well-knit production, the costumes, the lighting and the movements were thoughtfully arranged The king, the queen and particularly the red imp, enacted by Pralhad Rajan, were all that could be expected.

ABSCONDED WITH "DEPOSIT MONEY"

High Court Peon Gets Day's Jail And Fine

A day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 in default three months imprisonment was the sentence awarded to Sheik Ismail Sheik Mahomed, a Peon in the Bombay High Court on a charge of Criminal Breach of Trust by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court.

The Prosecution case was that the Honorary Treasurer of the High Court Employees' Co-operative Credit Society had given the accused Rs. 237 and a cheque of Rs. 69 to be deposited in the Provincial Co-operative Bank on September 4. It was found out later that the accused had not deposited the money in the said bank and had absconded. A complaint was lodged with the police and the accused was arrested a few days later and the cheque was found on his person.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Unemployment In The City

Unemployment in the city is increasing, though, it is reported that there are early prospects of trade reviving. Other provinces are active. They are trying to do their best to solve this grave problem. Only the other day it was reported that the United Provinces Government had appointed a Committee to enquire into the unemploymnt in that Province and make recommendations to the Government as to how the problem could be solved. There are some influential public spirited non-officials including Sir Tej Bahadhur Sapru on the Committee.

While this is being done in other provinces, Bombay, which claims to be the premier city in India, is doing nothing. About six months ago, the Corporation passed a pions resolution in this regard. The speeches that were delivered and the enthusiasm that prevailed at that time led one to believe that the salvation of the unemployed was at hand. But the recommendations of our worthy Municipal Commissioner, made the Corporation shelve the question. Evidently no one is interested in those half-starved men and women of the city, whose very presence is a great blot on this great city.

Tramway Line To Matunga

The residents of Matunga on the G. I. P. Railway line will shortly have the pleasure of travelling by tramway cars owing to the decision of the B. E. S. and T. Company to extend the tramway lines from Dadar to the King's Circle. An extra charge of half anna will be made for those who travel between Dadar and King's Circle, as is done in the case of the extension of Gowalia Tank line. The charges will be, however, regulated according to the distance. So far the highest fare is one anna and a half for the longest run which will be increased to annas two after this extension. From King's Circle to the present Dadar Terminus the Company propose to levy only half an anna. From King's Circle to Lal Baug one anna, and one anna and a half as far as Pydhoni and Girgaon. Beyond this distance the fare will be annas two.

M. N. ROY'S HEALTH CAUSES ANXIETY

Better Medical Treatment And Immediate Release Urged

BOMBAY, Nov. 20.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. S. A. Brelvi have issued the following statement demanding the immediate release of Mr. M. N. Roy:

"We are deeply concerned to hear from various press statements of the long continued ill-health of Mr. M. N. Roy who is at present incarcerated in the Bareilly Jail.

We are given to understand that during his term of imprisonment, he has been denied the facilities due to him as a 'B' class prisoner in the way of interviews, writing materials and adequate medical assistance. In view of his bad health and the fact that he has already completed half of his allotted sentence, we consider that steps should be taken to secure his immediate release, pending which, he should be accorded satisfactory medical attention and other facilities to which he is entitled."

ANONYMOUS TELEGRAMS IN PETITS CASE

Prosecution Counsel's Application For Production In Court

An application was made by Mr. Coltman, counsel for the prosecution, for the production of anonymous telegrams purported to have been received by Tikka Maharaja in connection with the case, at the resumed hearing of the Petits' case before Mr. I. S Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagoan on Wednesday.

The copies of the telegram had already been tendered as exhibits and the application was to trace the author who might have sent the telegrams. The counsel said that his instructions were to get them photographed.

The Magistrate promised to consider the application favourably.

At his resumed cross-examination, Mr Narbiram stated that he had been to the office of Mr. F. E. Dinshaw twice, prior to the commencement of the case and at the instance of Jamnadas Morarji.

Witness also went to the Office of Jamnadas Morarji where Mr. Captain of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya was called for and where his statement throwing light on the case, was taken down by Mr. Captain.

TO REFRESH HIS MEMORY

Just a day previous or the very day when he received summons to give evidence in the case, witness had read the typed copy of the statement received by him from Mr. Captain. He read it to refresh his memory. He had also read it before, for the same purpose.

He gave evidence in the case not to oblige Mr. Jamnadas Morarji but because he told him (witness) to give evidence in the case and because J. Morarji was "morrabbi" (an elderly man) in their Association.

Further hearing was postponed till to-day.

Mr. Coltman with Bannaji instructed by Messrs Captain and Vaidya appeared for the Bank of India, while Messrs Velinkar with Sukla defended the first accused and Messrs Jungalwalla and Lam conducted defence for the other two Petits.

Arrivals By Conte Verde

Among those who arrived on Wednesday morning by s.s. "Conte Verde" were: Mira Ben, H. H. Maharao of Cutch, ex-Maharajah of Indore and Sharmistadevi, Lady Tata, Mr and Mrs. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Advani, six Parsi world tourists and Miss Simki, the dancing partner of Uday Shanker were also among the passengers.

PATHE
TO-DAY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
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BOMBAY THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1934

REJECT IT.

The Report of the Joint Committee of British Parliament on Indian Constitutional Reform, which has just been published, is a piece of calculated insult to India. It does not become less an insult because, both in its substance and its tone, it is just what one expected from a body of British politicians composed as the Joint Committee was. If the recent history of British connection with India reveals one fact more prominently than another it is the refusal of the British ruling classes to part with political and economic power over India except to the extent which is inevitable owing to force of circumstances beyond their control. When during the Great War Britain's Empire was in danger and India's help was needed, promises were solemnly made to her that her claims would not be forgotten after the war. When the war ended and the danger was removed, India received her reward in the shape of the Rowlatt Act, the Jallianwallah massacre and the Montagu-Chelmsford mockery of her modest national demand for a measure of freedom embodied in the Congress-League Scheme. The Montague-Chelmsford scheme itself contemplated a revision of the Constitutional machinery within ten years.. How was that undertaking sought to be carried out? An affront was put upon India by the appointment of an All-White Commission. India resisted that affront. A Round Table Conference was summoned in 1930, a year after the revision of the Constitution was due. Four years have passed since the first Conference met and to-day we are still at the stage of formulation of proposals for the revision of the Constitution!

Sickening Hypocrisy

The proposals themselves reveal not only a determined refusal to transfer real and effective power to the people of India but also an unashamed attempt to perpetuate the insidious economic domination of the country by Britain. The sickening hypocrisy of the language in which both the refusal and the attempt are sought to be concealed is only matched by the amazing effrontery which insists on regarding Indians as a people under tutelege and on probation and incapable of managing their affairs without the guidance of the Britishers. In the first chapter of its report, the Joint Committee pontifically discusses what it calls "the principles of a constitutional settlement." The entire discussion is marked by an amazing, if not deliberate, disregard of facts and of the vital issue that the Indian Problem resolves itself into the demand of her people to be unfettered masters in their house. Thus with reference to Provincial Governments, the Committee says that while the Ministers must be made responsible for the performance of "the fundamental functions of government, that is, the enforcement of law and order and the maintenance of an upright administration, we must remember what, according to British practice is the nature of that responsibility: "It is a responsibility which no Executive can share with any Legislature, however answerable it may be to that Legislature for the manner of its discharge. That has been true of the relationship of the Government of India to Parliament in the past; it must remain true of the relationship of Provincial Ministers to Provincial Legislatures in the future. In the special circumstances of India it is appropriate that this principle of executive independence should be reinforced in the Constitution by the conferment of special powers and responsibility on the Governor as the head of the Provincial Executive." The fallacy contained in the argument is evident. Every student of British Constitution knows what the responsibility of the Executive is. The relevant question, however, is not what should be the nature of responsibility of the Executive, but who appoints the Executive. In Britain the Executive is appointed by a Government, whose members are elected by the people and are responsible to Parliament. In India British practice is sought to be perverted when special powers are given to a Governor who is not elected by the people or is not responsible to the people and when the elected Minister is deprived of his control over the members of Special Branch of the C. I. D. who are to be appointed and controlled by an outside authority.

Reaction.

The White Paper scheme, in which even the seeming concessions of reforms were hedged round with safeguards and reservations, was summarily rejected by the country. The proposals propounded by the Joint Committee whittle down even that reactionary scheme. Provincial Autonomy is conceded in principle. But what is given with one hand is taken away with the other. The Governor with his special responsibilities will be an all-powerful Dictator, who will, in fact, be dictated to by the almighty Police. As though this was not sufficient to destroy Provincial Autonomy, it is proposed to extend the obnoxious bicameral system to Bombay and Madras. While maintaining all the White Paper reservations, which are only a mockery of "Responsibility at the Centre," the birth of democracy is sought to be stifled by the introduction of indirect representation to the Federal Legislature, when, if at all, it comes into existence and the so-called Security Services are to continue to remain the "Steel-frame" that they are to-day. Unabashed Reaction could not further go! Fiscal Autonomy died with Ottawa Agreement, Mody-Lees Pact and preference to British Steel. Now a statutory burial is to be given to it by an additional responsibility of the Governor-General which is defined as "the prevention of measures, legislative or administrative, which would subject British goods, imported into India from the United Kingdom, to discriminatory or penal treatment." This is not all. British traders in India are to be given special protection and the Governor-General's special responsibility will extend to the prevention of administrative discrimination in any of the matters in respect of which provision is made against legislative discrimination, so far as British trade in India is concerned. Thus is India made safe for—British domination and British exploitation. That, in short, is the sum and substance of the proposals of the Joint Select Committee.

What India Will Have

India was never so insulted before. And there is method in the insult. Those responsible for this affront to India imagine that her people will be so demoralized by the additional safeguards and reservations contained in the Joint Committee's Report that they would be content if the British Government is gracious enough, in answer to their prayers, to revert to the White Paper proposals. If Sir Samuel Hoare and his colleagues are banking upon any such demoralization they will be soon disillusioned. The recent elections, as Babu Rajendraprasad points out, were fought on the two-fold issue of the White Paper and the Repressive Policy and the verdict of the electorate is clear and unambiguous. The country has rejected the White Paper. It will not look at the Joint Committee's Report, which is its corpse. Both the White Paper and the Joint Committee's Report have brought home to the people that Britain's present rulers will not consent to the transfer of power to the hands of Indian people because they imagine that they have crushed the Congress which alone can fight for freedom. The proof, which the recent elections have given of the hold which the Congress has over the people, should be a warning to the British Government. The Congress is alive, will continue to be alive and will grow more powerful from day to day. Having totally rejected the White Paper, it will not seek modifications or improvements in the Joint Committee's Report because it is determined to have the substance of freedom and will not be lured by its shadow. It will accept no Constitution which does not include complete and effective control over Army, Finance and External affairs and the Services. It is not frightened of "Safeguards." But the "Safeguards must be demonstrably proved to be in her interests and not calculated to tighten the stranglehold of foreign political and economic domination. Such a Constitution, it knows, it can only have through a Constituent Assembly of India's accredited representatives elected on adult suffrage. Whatever may be the British Government's plans the Congress will pursue its own ways and evolve, through its disciplined strength, the requisite sanction for such a Constituent Assembly.

INDIA IN BRITAIN

India is now being much more discussed in Parliament than ever before, but no front-rank British politician seems to realise the gravity of the situation here. The King's speech made only slight reference to India, but instead of emphasizing the justice due to her first and foremost, His Majesty hoped that Parliament would decide the issues "with the single aim of furthering the well-being of the Empire," which obviously means Britain. The Premier, too, referred to India, and was vague and verbose as usual. He talked expansively about pledges to India having come to maturity. But he knows, at least, as well as anybody else, how easy it is—for British statesmen—to explain away old pledges and replace them by new ones. Good old Mr. Lansbury was more gushing in his sympathy for India. But his assurance about moving amendments to Government's Reforms Bill shows that he will be content with the basis of the Bill and only dot its i's and cross its t's. His warning is literally true that no settlement could be permanent unless it was accepted by vocal Indian opinion. But he knows well enough that vocal opinion in India has completely rejected the very basis of the proposed scheme of reforms and insists on India formulating her own scheme in a Constituent Assembly.

Outside Parliament the game is kept up of a mock fight between the Baldwinite Tories and the Churchillite Tories. But Indians know from bitter experience that the much-advertised difference between the two sections is no more than that between tweedledum and tweedledee, so far at any rate as their relations to India are concerned. Indeed, enormous attempts have all along been made to get all the British parties to work in unison with regard, at least, to the Indian question. This, in practice, means that Indian interests are sacrificed to British party exigencies and that the most reactionary party determines the extent or the pace of reform. That is quite natural from the British point of view. Would that Indian political parties could learn a lesson from Britain in this one respect and make common cause at least to fight the proposed scheme of spurious reforms.

VISUALIZATION OF MARXISM

Expose the world, anatomize.
Strip clothes from skin, strip skin, then flesh, from bone,
Himself no surgeon, true, can sterilize,
But yet the self-infection can be shown.
Corrode and doubt; Anaesthetize the heart;
Morphia or curiosity drown the reviving smart.
Clear as white water in the stream we see
Shadowed the species of eternity;
The working process, self a working part;
For not one necessary fiction's grace
Can quite off-mask the observer's outward face
Or thought one extra atom's movement start.
The moving pointer tells and having told
Not the immediacy of hot and cold,
Nor yet the pale abstraction of a mind
(For algebra and instruments record
No imminent emergence of the Word),
But solid, painful foothold all we find;
Why turn, why seek, why question for an end?
Why hope? Time flows: shows useless to defend
A cosy corner in the rising flood.
The tide is coming in: the dikes are down:
War, Terror, Poverty, swing through the town,
And the cold wind claims to be understood.

JULIAN BELL in the "New Republic."

AIN-I-AKBARI

Its Light On Modern Problems

By PUNDIT SUNDERLAL, I.

Abul Fazl's Ain-i-Akbari is one of the most authentic records of the conditions that prevailed in Medieval India. Itself a gigantic book, and almost encyclopaedic in the range of its contents, it is yet only a part of the author's bigger Persian work entitled "Akbar Namah".

The first volume of Akbar Namah deals with the history of Timur's family up to Humayun. The second is devoted to a detailed history of nearly forty-six years of the reign of Akbar. The third is the "Ain-i-Akbari".

The Ain itself consists of five books. The first of them describes in detail the personal life of the Emperor, the imperial household, the court and its etiquette, the harem, the mint, the coins, the stables, the imperial workshops, the arsenal and a host of other things including the views, on social and religious matters of the Emperor "in whose character and temper", as Blochmann has put it, "the governed find that rest and peace which no constitution can give, and in whom, as the author of a new and advanced creed, the dust of intoleration is for ever allayed."

Sixteenth Century India

The second deals with the organisation of the army, the admiralty, the civil services, the nobility, taxation, education, amusements and regulations regarding various departments of civic and social life. The third deals with the eras in use at the time, the regulations concerning judicial, executive and revenue departments, and a detailed description of the fourteen Subas of the Empire together with the various Sarkars under each Suba. The fourth gives a sufficiently detailed geographical description of the then known world including India, together with an account of the flora and fauna of this land, of Hindu cosmogony, Hindu astronomy, Hindu social organization, the nine schools of Indian philosophy, including six Hindu, the Jaina, the Boudna, and the Charvaka, the entire range of Hindu religious and secular literature, arts and sciences, customs, manners, etc., and closes with interesting sketches of some distinguished foreign visitors and travellers that had come to India from time to time, together with an account of prominent Muslim saints of this country. The fifth book contains a large number of "the sayings of His Majesty", which give us an insight into the working of his mind on various religious, moral, social and political questions of the day. It ends with a "conclusion" and a brief autobiography of the author.

Thus the Ain-i-Akbari presents before the eve of the reader a detailed and vivid picture of the India of the sixteenth century.

Its Historical Value

As for the historical value and importance of the book H. S. Jarrett, one of Ain's English translators, say:—

"Abul Fazl's works form the most complete and authoritative history of the events of Akbar's reign.....It (the Ain-i-Akbari) will deservedly go down to posterity as a unique compilation of the systems of administration and control throughout the various departments of government in a great Empire, faithfully and minutely recorded in the smallest detail, with such an array of facts, illustrative of its extent, resources, condition, population, industry and wealth, as the abundant material supplied from official sources could furnish.... The value of the Ain in this regard has been universally acknowledged by European scholars."

Abul Fazl And His Views

As regards the importance of the book from the point of view of the problems that are facing us to-day, it will be well to have a glimpse of the author's views especially on religious matters.

In his early years, Abdul Fazl was very much inclined to lead the life of a recluse, and, as he has himself put it, "to tread the path of proud retirement". Speaking of those days he says:—

"I passed the nights in lonely spots with true seekers after truth, and enjoyed the society of such as are empty-handed but rich in mind and heart. My eyes were opened and I saw the selfishness and covetousness of the so-called learned. .... my mind had no rest, and my heart felt itself drawn to the sages of Mongolia or to the hermits on Lebanon; I longed for interviews with the Lama's of Tibet or with the Padries of Portugal, and I would gladly sit with the priests of the Parsis and the learned of the Zendevesta, I was sick of the learned of my own land."

So it went on, until Akbar's piercing eye picked him up and taught him. "that the work of the world, multifarious as it is, may yet harmonize with the spiritual unity of truth" It is extremely significant that the very first thing which Abul Fazl when brought before Akbar's presence, presented to the Great Emperor was his commentary on verses II—255—53 of the Quoran which, after dealing with the Omniscience and Omnipotence of God emphatically and unequivocally declare—"there should be no compulsion in religion". It is equally unfortunate that this valuable commentary has somehow been lost to posterity.

Perfect Tolerance

At Akbar's memorable Thursday evening discussions Abul Fazl was the most important figure. It was more or less due to his influence that in Abul Fazl's own words, "The Court became a gathering place of the sages and learned of all creeds; the good doctrines of all religious systems were recognised, and their defects were not allowed to obscure their good features; perfect toleration ('peace with all') was established."

Abul Fazl, his brothers Faizl, and their father Sheikh Mubarak were mainly instrumental in the esstablishment of that eclectic creed. Akbar's Din-i-Ilahi, according to which the form of worship of the members of the new faith, including the Emperor, was a unique mixture of the Muslim, the Parsi and the Hindu ceremonials.

Inscription On Hindu Temple

The following inscription written by Abul Fazl for a Hindu temple in Kashmere, which was built by Akbar, is characteristic, both of Abul Fazl's style and of his views on religion:—

"Oh God, in every temple that I see people seek Thee
And in every language that I

(Continued on page 9.)

Frankly Speaking

WELCOME.

We cordially welcome Mira Ben back to the land of her adoption from her strenuous tour in Britain and America. The object of the tour was to interpret the Indian situation to the West with special reference to Gandhian methods of agitation and reconstruction. How hard she worked for us may be gauged from the fact that during the few days at her disposal she addressed as many as 67 public meetings in Britain and 25 in America. It is gratifying to learn from her that in both countries she noticed much genuine sympathy with the Indian movement. She believes in the efficacy of maintaining such contacts with the peoples of the West and suggests that further contacts would be valuable. Varied organised propaganda abroad has been recommended by many who have realised the efficacy of such propaganda. And it is time the Congress gave more serious attention to this national duty.

CONGRESS AND THE PEOPLE.

Even the Anglo-Indian press has now to admit that the Congress represents the people politically. But, as if determined to peck at something in that body, the "Evening News" says: "Though this may be true on political questions, in social matters it is definitely not true that all Congressmen and supporters of the Congress believe alike. Still less is it true that the Congress reflects the opinions of the masses." All Congressmen will not think alike on social or other questions. But our contemporary itself rightly observes that "most of the new members" of Assembly—the reference being to Congressmen—"hold radical opinions on social matters." Congressmen will not object to important social legislation being submitted to some sort of referendum. But in no case will they admit that the present Government represent or understand the people in social or other matters better than does the Congress. The "Evening News" naively remarks: "The suggestion has been made that to secure the representation of interests not fully represented the Viceroy should nominate members. The interest of the masses comes first and Government owe a duty to safeguard them." It is ridiculous to suggest that the Viceroy or the present Government of India can better safeguard any interests of the people than the Congress.

FOR HUMANITY'S SAKE.

The statement signed by several prominent citizens of Bombay and demanding the immediate and unconditional release of Mr. M.N. Roy, who is reported to be lying seriously ill in the Bareilly Jail, deserves prompt and generous consideration from the authorities concerned. Mr. Roy, who is serving his sentence of six years' rigorous imprisonment, has been in jail for over three years and has been suffering for about a year from low-fever and pain in the heart. For some time past, it is said, he has been spitting blood. As he has already suffered much and is now in a critical condition, his immediate release will be an act of simple humanity, of which, we hope, the Government are not incapable.

RELEASE THEM.

An official statement giving the total number of persons undergoing imprisonment in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement at the end of October, 1934, shows a decline to 163 from 194 at the end of September. Government may feel very complacent about these figures, but the people naturally ask why so many as 163 persons should still remain in prison while the whole movement has been called off. It is difficult to believe that all these persons were guilty of any offence involving violence or moral turpitude to justify their continued incarceration long after the movement has been abandoned. Their detention only serves to keep up old and bitter memories.

QUITE COMMON.

That Government officials should refrain from exerting any pressure in connection with legislative elections is a theory which is, not seldom, honoured more in the breach than in the observance. Breaches of the rule are so common that they have ceased to excite wonder or comment. Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, however, who seems to have taken the theory of Government's neutrality somewhat seriously, is surprised at the way the officials from the Commissioner downward canvassed for Dr. Ziauddin. The Commissioner frankly told him that in a private way he freely told the people why he preferred Dr. Ziauddin and also admitted having recommended the Doctor's candidature to the Manager of the Brijman Ganj. It is natural, therefore, that if complaints are lodged against lesser officials doing likewise, the Commissioner would not take any serious notice of them.

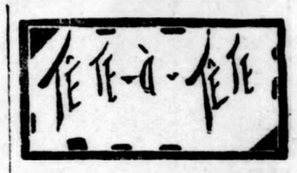
—PRESS VIEWS—

The Reasons

Congress has always wielded great influence in the South. The Southerner, though not so demonstrative as the up-country politician, has been a steady leftist in politics. He has been allowing the Justice Party to have its own way so long because of the boycott of the Legislatures by the Congress. The Non-Brahmins were able easily to defeat at the elections the Liberals and other candidates drawn from independent political groups. For the first time, they came face to face with the Congress and the result is disastrous rout of the communalists. Another reason for the success of the Congress in Madras is the natural reaction to a policy of severe repression during the Civil Disobedience agitation.—"Daily News."

Decisive Verdict

The defeat of Sir Shanmukham is, first of all, an emphatic declaration against the Ottawa Agreement and it is quite in the fitness of things that this declaration has come from the representatives of Indian commerce in Madras. Sir Shanmukham Chetty flouted the whole Indian opinion by according his support to the Ottawa Agreement, and has thereby done almost an irreparable injury to the country. If the defeat of Sir Shanmukham proves anything it is this that Indian commerce is still wholly unreconciled to the Agreement, and there is indeed no reason why it should not be. It is proved beyond a shadow of doubt that all the advantages accruing from the Agreement have gone to Britain, while all its disadvantages have fallen to the lot of India.—"Forward."



From the White Paper to the Blue Book of the Jt. Committee Report there has been a pretty passage of time. But it is not a sheer waste. Britain has made much headway in the political disarmament of India, both qualitative and quantitative.

* * * *

Second Chambers and indirect election to the Assembly will make future legislatures tarpedo-proof from the Congress, while the additional "special responsibility" to the Viceroy to safeguard British goods will singe the Armada of Indian boycott. All is safe with the British Trade and the great Indian Dependency!

* * * *

From the Joint Committee report:—

"Responsible Government is not an automatic device which can be manufactured to specification."

True: but not so safeguards!

* * * *

"It is in exact proportion as Indians show themselves able to supply the still missing factors in Indian political life that safeguards will disappear."

Buy British and kill safeguards.

* * * *

"The apparent impossibility of retaining the direct system as the level of franchise approaches adult suffrage" is responsible for the substitution of indirect election to the Assembly.

A sample of adulterated franchise!

* * * *

In the words of Joint Committee:—

Q: What is the Constitution Act?

A: It is an instrument of protection for the police informant as against the Minister.

* * * *

Q: What is allocation of residue to the Governor-General?

A: Special responsibility+Reserved Powers + Discriminatory Powers+General Powers + All-round powers, Ordinary and Extraordinary+X.

* * * *

A Labour Feer, speaking in the Lords, has taken upon himself the duty of telling Indians that "they"—presumably, the "pink-ones" of the British Labour Party like himself—would offer "no encouragement to any obstructive tactics."

Indians are very much obliged for this hint, but really it is totally unnecessary, for Indians know fully into what species of jelly-fish the present leaders of the Party have metamorphosed themselves.

* * * *

In Lord Reading's view there is no subject which has received so much study, thought, care and attention from men of all parties and shades of opinion in England.

Quite so. It is, indeed, a tough job—to plan how not to do an inevitable thing.

* * * *

There is always that "cussed" destiny which shapes our ends rough—hew them how we will.

Is there really no way to cheat Time permanently of the "evil day?" British Empire-builders of the present-day must apply afresh their best brains to solve this eternal problem, which is such an awful nuisance.

* * * *

"Why do you want your letters returned?" asked the girl who had broken the engagement. "Are you afraid I'll take them to court?"

"No," sighed the young man, "but I paid to have those letters written by an expert, and I may use them again some day."

"Articles Published For Public Good"

Defence Arguments In "Horniman Defamation Case"

THOSE TRANSACTIONS QUITE LEGAL, PLEADS, PROSECUTION COUNSEL

"WHAT COULD the commissioner of Police do except to scratch his head", said Mr. Carden Noad, urging the complainant's case that no action could be taken for speculating in the Stock Exchange. "My client has been accused of being the proprietor of a "hole and corner shop" where any barelegged boy could go and lay a four annas bet on a figure" was the submission of Mr. Carden Noad when Mr. Oscar H. Brown resumed on Wednesday the further hearing of the case in which Mr. B. G. Horniman is charged with defamation by Mr. Bhagwandas Laxmidas in respect of two articles on Sutta Khel evil published in the "Bombay Sentinel" in which reference was made to him.

Plea For Good Faith

The plea of good faith could not be urged unless it is accompanied with an apology was the submission made by the prosecuting Counsel when Mr. Fazal G. R. Khairaz concluded his defence arguments urging that the articles in question were written in good faith and for the public good. "If my plea was one of justification, Mr. Horniman would be entitled to an acquittal on the evidence recorded in this case, but since . . . . .

MAGISTRATE: IT IS GOOD FAITH, THE CHARGES SHOULD NOT HAVE BEEN FRAMED.

Mr. Khairaz: Yes, your worship.

DEFENCE ARGUMENTS.

Mr. Khairaz resuming his address quoted several authorities to support his contention that Mr. Horniman had acted with due care and was entitled to put forward a plea of good faith and claim that the case falls under the exception in the section under which he was charged.

Referring to the articles Mr. Khairaz said that it had been proved to the hilt by the admissions of the complainant that he was in grave financial difficulties as recently as in 1929 and had to resort to Pathan and Marwari moneylenders. Bhagwandas was in such desperate circumstances that he had to borrow sums of Rs. 1,500. But suddenly he emerges out into affluent circumstances, and has not been able to prove how he came by this wealth. Rs. 46,000 in property. Rs. 20,000 worth of jewellery, and a brand new motor car. He described himself as a cotton, gold and silver and seed merchant. But the only two brokers he had called to substantiate his pretensions, broke down under cross-examination.

ARRESTS ADMITTED.

Referring to Bhagwandas' arrests by the police, Counsel stated that he had been thrice arrested under the gaming Act. Twice for conducting a gaming house and once along with others in gambling raid. This information was in the possession of Mr. Horniman when he wrote the articles and it was immaterial whether the complainant was convicted or not, for this information was sufficient to draw the inference that he was "known to the police" as he had been arrested by the police for they had sufficient material to presume he was conducting a gaming house. Complainant has admitted these arrests and therefore Counsel submitted that his contention that Bhagwandas was known to the police must prevail.

If it is the contention of the prosecution that merely because Bhagwandas was not convicted, therefore it could not be urged that he was a "notorious bucket shop-keeper" and known as such to the police, Counsel submitted the subsequent conduct of Bhagwandas made it quite clear that such a contention is untenable. For if Bhagwandas was wrongly arrested, a man doing business to the extent of 25|50,000 bales of cotton 5|6000 tolas of gold and silver, he would immediately have reported the matter to the Commissioner of Police or filed a complaint But nothing was done. What is the natural inference, Counsel asked, one would draw from his conduct.

"INSURANCE BUSINESS."

Mr. Khairaz then referred to the Insurance business of the complainant. On May 16, the articles complained of were on the streets at 4 p.m. on the same day Bhagwandas performs the opening ceremony of his Insurance business at 3 p.m. The circumstances attending this opening ceremony

make it quite clear that no opening ceremony was ever held on that day counsel stated, for on that day Mr. Lalji Naranji, one of the directors of the company died and further the letter of appointment was also not in the possession of the complainant. Apart from that it is the case for the prosecution that Bhagwandas was the Agent of the New Asiatic Insurance Co from April 28 to May 12, but no opening ceremony was held when he started in business. Another suspicious circumstance is the statement of the complainant that on April 1 he hired the rooms to do Insurance business, and it was not till April 28 was he appointed a sub-Agent by Tijoriwalla.

Counsel's submission was that te claim of the complainant that he had done Insurance business prior to the publication of the article was false and that it was not till May 28 that he was able to canvas a policy.

ROOM & TELEPHONE

It was not denied that the room stood in the name of Mohanlal Jagjiwan Mody and the telephone was also not in Bhagwandas' name. A document purporting to a sale of the shop and furniture of M. J. Mody had been tendered but Bhagwandas has not even applied for a witness smmons to call M. J. Mody to support his story. The only inference is that the room was rented by Bhagwandas in the name of M. J. Mody and telegrams and phonograms intended for Bhagwandas were received in code containing sutta bets in the name of M. J. Mody.

MR. MENON'S EVIDENCE

Counsel relied on the evidence of Mr. Menon, whose testimony had not been assailed in cross-examination, that the complainant was in occupation of these premises since 1933 and had all along used it for sutta khel.

"ABUNDANTLY PROVED"

'Complainant admits more than we claim" said Mr. Khairaz when he stated that hagwandas' association with sattaorias had been abundantly proved. The only policy canvassed by the complainant to substantiate his claim as an Insurance Agent was from Manilal Dani, a person who was arrested along with him in his gaming house. And the broker, first to enter the witness box to substantiate complainants claim to have done cotton business also admitted a conviction under the gaming Act. Counsel said that these circumstances proved beyond all doubt that the complainant's associates were sattaorias.

"BUCKET SHOPKEEPER"

Counsel then referred to the Oxford and Webster Dictionaries meanings of the word bucket shop-keeper and stated that from the evidence on record he had proved to the hilt that the complainant was a bucket shop-keeper and by reason of his association with sattaorias, he was "notorious."

"FOR PUBLIC GOOD"

Mr. Khairaz then read out the charges and submitted that from the testimony of the complainant himself and from the evidence led by him, he had proved that the information in the possession of Mr. Horniman at the time he wrote the articles were such that the inferences he had drawn were done with due care and in good faith and in publishing them he did so for the public good.

"If Mr. Horniman's plea was one of justification he would have been entitled to an acquittal. But as it is...

Magistrate: One of good faith, no charge should have been framed. Mr Khairaz: Yes Your Worship.

In conclusion Mr. Khairaz submitted that the Magistrate should hold on the evidence that Mr. Horniman has vindicated himself and the complainant's case falls like a pack of cards.

PROSECUTION ARGUMENTS

Mr. Carden Noad addressing the Magistrate for the prosecution said it had been pointed out that the complainant has the audacity to drag a veteran and respected journalist like Mr. Horniman to court so as to obtain a testimonial of good character for himself. His submission was that his client had been defamed by the publication and he had come to court to prove that he was not a "notorious bucket shop-keeper." Even if, Mr. Carden Noad stated, the defence have established that Bhagwandas was a 'bucket-shop-keeper." he could not be stated to be "notorious."

The plea of good faith, counsel urged should not be accepted as the defence had failed to apologise for publishing the articles in question. "If the defence had come forward and said, I am sorry. I may have gone too far. I now find the allegations cannot be proved."

Mr. Khairaz (interrupting) But the complainant himself has admitted the allegations.

Mr. Carden Noad:—"There is even now, I submit, sir, no expression of regret. The defence case is that they had the information and they have published it in good faith, for the public good."

"If he does not say, 'I am sorry' then it is not done in good faith," said Mr. Carden Noad.

"HOLE AND CORNER SHOP"

Referring to the allegations, Mr Carden Noad stated that it had been made to appear that Bhagwandas was the proprietor of a "hole and corner" shop where any bare-legged boy could go and lay a 4 annas bet on a figure. Counsel said this was a gross misrepresentation.

Mr. Khairaz: Where is it stated that he accepts four annas bets? (Laughter).

Mr. Carden Noad continuing stated that the whole trend of the articles was that the transactions which the complainant was doing were illegal. "An appeal is made to the Commissioner of Police, what could he do except to scratch his head" counsel said for the transactions even if they are for the settlement of differences, were quite legal. These transactions took place everyday in the Stock Exchange. "Is my client accused of having a private Stock Exchange"?

Magistrate:—The law does not take cognisance of these transactions but the law will not help to enforce the fulfilment of these contrats. They are undoubtedly wagering transactions.

Mr. Carden Noad: But the complainant is accused of conducting a business which is pure, unadulterated gambling.

Magistrate: And contrary to public policy.

"SUTTA" AND SPECULATION

Continuing Counsel stated that speculation in cotton, Gold and silver has nothing to do with the allegations contained in the articles. What is alleged in these articles is not that Bhagwandas is gambling on the Stock Exchange but in Sutta Khel. Quite a different thing.

Mr. Khairaz: In the bazar "Sutta" means speculation.

Mr. Carden Noad: But not "Sutta Khel".

Counsel's submission was that the allegations were that Bhagwandas had not become rich by laying bets on American figures but by conducting one of these dens, that being so, it had not been proved that Bhagwandas was the owner of a gambling den.

Even if the defence contention that Bhagwandas was a bucket shop-keeper has been proved, Counsel urged it could not be said that Bhagwandas was "notorious". The sting in this word put a different complexion on the allegation and it was defamatory of the complainant.

Referring to the Insurance business, Bhagwandas has done or not done, counsel submitted, Mr. Horniman was not justified in writing in the article "it would be interesting to know what Insurance business, he has ever done". If Mr. Horniman wanted to know what Insurance business, Bhagwandas has done, he should not question his readers or the public, he should have written to the Insurance Company which Bhagwandas represented and ask them what business had been done for them by Bhagwandas. The failure to do this, does not justify Mr. Horniman in anyway.

"IMPOSING SIGNBOARD"

The reference to the sign-board was that it was an "imposing one". This again was not a comment which could be justified as it was not adorned with crowns or unicorns. Counsel further submitted that there was nothing wrong in having the telephone in another person's name. Counsel himself had his telephone at present in another person's name, and from it, it could not be inferred that he was guilty of some infamous conduct. It only meant the saving of Rs. 30.

Counsel then read the passages complained of and commenting on the words "well known to the police" stated that these words could only mean that the complainant was working hand-in-glove with the police or was known to them to be a "notorious bucket-shop-keeper" His submission was that this had not been proved.

"The sum-total of the whole thing" counsel said "is that Bhagwandas was the proprietor of a show which was for all outward purposes doing insurance business but was carrying on an illegal business The Insurance business was bogus."

At this stage further hearing was adjourned to November 30.

Mr. C. H. Carden Noad with Mr. Frank Oliviera appeared for the complainant. Mr Fazal G. R. Khairaz defended Mr. B. G. Horniman.

The Maharao of Cutch (Centre) arrived in Bombay on Wednesday by the Italian Mail Boat.

DUPLICATION OF EMPIRE SERVICES

Imperial Airway's Announcement

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The Imperial Airways announce the duplication of empire services from London eastward to Calcutta and southward to Johannesburg giving twice-weekly service of mails and passengers in both directions.

The first duplicate service departs from Croydon for Johannesburg on December 30 thereafter each Sunday and Wednesday and for Calcutta on January 1 thereafter each Tuesday and Saturday.

The return duplicate service leaves both places on January 5

The new arrangement provides four services each way weekly between Britain and Egypt.—Reuter.

BROTHERS AS HEADS OF CHURCHES

LONDON, Nov. 21

The prospect of two brothers being the heads of two great churches is contained in an announcement of Doctor Marshall Lang of Whittinghame East Lothian. The younger brother of the Archbishop of Canterbury was unanimously nominated Moderator, General Assembly Church, Scotland.

The election takes place at Edinburgh in May next.—Reuter.

LORDS DEBATE ON KING'S ADDRESS

No Encouragement To Obstructive Tactics, Says Ponsonby

LONDON, Nov. 20.

During the House of Lords debate on the King's address Lord Ponsonby, leader of the opposition and labour peer referring to India said that they certainly would offer no encouragement to any obstructive tactics, which might be adopted by certain section who desired to kill any measure brought forward by Government.

Nothing could be more fatal, but they would offer some suggestions, which in their opinion, would be calculated to make this important step in the self-government more acceptable to the people of India.

Lord Reading said that India was a very great question, as important as any that Britain ever had to determine.

He emphasised that there was no subject he could think of which had received so much study, thought, care, and attention from men of all parties and shades opinion.

He was sure Their Lordships would agree that the subject must be considered with the utmost care with the desire simply to arrive at the right conclusion.—Reuter's Extra Special.

MANUFACTURE OF ARMS

U. S. Draft Proposals For Regulation Welcomed

GENEVA, Nov. 20.

It is generally recognised that the American draft proposals to regulate the manufacture of arms will provide a useful basis of discussion when the subject is considered by the League in January next.

M. Litvinoff at the meeting of the Bureau to-day urged that it a permanent Commission was established to deal with disarmament it should also deal with peace and security.

Mr. Arthur Henderson thought M. Litvinoff's point should be considered by the Committee.—Reuter.

RIGID SECRECY IN NAVAL TALKS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.

With a view to obtaining a better bargaining position with the Naval Powers, the most rigid secrecy in connection with the American naval developments has been ordered, states an Associated Press message from America.

The move is reported to have been prompted by the discovery of "leaks", one world power having refused to co-operate in the exchange of the naval data, claiming that it could get all the necessary information through the so-called unofficial channels.

New restrictions are contained in a series of orders signed by Mr. Swanson, Secretary to the Navy, and will apply not only to the navy but to the Government and private shipyards and certain manufacturers' devices for warships and naval aircraft.—Reuter

ANGLO-SPANISH TRADE

Move To Increase It

RUGBY, Nov. 20.

With a view to considering the possibilities of increasing United Kingdom trade with Spain, investigation is to be undertaken by the Commissioner of Overseas Trade Development Council, Mr. Arthur Mullins, who will leave for Madrid on Friday. Meanwhile, arrangements for discussions with Spanish officials and various commercial interests in Spain are being made by the British Embassy at Madrid after consultation with the Spanish Government.—B. O. W.

MANCHESTER NOVEMBER HANDICAP

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Following are the corrected probables for Manchester November Handicap:—

Beary rides Gainslaw; Pat Beasley: Achtenan; Gordon Richards: Canteener; Barber: Black Tulip; Humphrey Foster: St. Boswells; Sam Wragg: Negro; Dines: Solmint; Reeves: Solar Boy; Fred Fox: Games Master; Christie: Lincrusta; Lynch: Money Box; Hillsong (jockey not mentioned).—Reuter's Special.

Austria Demands Equality Of Rights

She Refuses To Subscribe To Any Convention On Disarmament

Statement, Believed To Be Inspired By Italy, Creates Sensation In Geneva

Reuter's Extra Special Service.

LONDON, November 21.

A further complication in the disarmament situation has been introduced by Austria, whose delegate to the Disarmament Bureau, Herr Pfluegel declared that Austria had been deprived of all security in the face of growing armaments and was unable to subscribe to any convention unless she obtained equality of rights

This statement which is Austria's first public intervention in the armaments question, has created a sensation in political circles in Vienna, where it is believed that it is closely connected with the Rome Pact and influenced by Italy, who desires Austria to be as strong as possible.

POLICE STATION ON WHEELS

President's Special For Princess Marina

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

CALAIS, Nov. 21.

Princess Marina arrived at Calais on the most closely-guarded train ever seen in France. The Princess and her party occupied the special coach of President of the French Republic which is separated from the remainder of the train by a carriage which is virtually a police station on wheels. This was occupied by the Police Commissioner and twelve plain-clothes, fully-armed, men. The train also carried a fire brigade. Every mile of the journey from Paris had been patrolled by steel-helmeted mobile guards equipped with rifles as well as by ordinary gendarmerie All along the route peasants waved Union Jacks and French tricolour.

The Princess left for Dover at noon.

ANXIOUS TO BE OFF

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, Nov. 21.

Princess Marina left at 8-30 a.m. "en route" to London accompanied by her parents and Prince Paul of Yugoslavia. So anxious was she to be off that the party arrived at the Gare du Nord 35 minutes earlier most of which time was spent in the cold on the platform chatting with friends who included the British Ambassador and Lady Clerk and the whole Embassy staff. Dozens of bouquets were given to the Princess who was dressed in beige.

The Chef de Protocol said goodbye on behalf of the French Government and amidst cheers of the crowd the train left punctually. Sir George Clerk accompanied the party far as Calais.

WEDDING CAKES FOR HOSPITALS

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The Duke of Kent who to-day goes to Dover to meet Princess Marina and her parents intends in the event of fog to leave London by a train much earlier than that arranged in order to be certain to arrive before the boat.

London hospitals with which the Duke is officially connected are to receive portions of Royal wedding cakes of which there will be five.—B. O. W.

PRINCESS MARINA IN LONDON

Welcomed By Enthusiastic Crowds Despite Fog

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Princess Marina arrived at London from Paris for marriage with the Duke of Kent on November 29.

The bridegroom met her at Dover, and the King and Queen, and the Prince of Wales at the Victoria station. The Princess was enthusiastically welcomed by a large crowd inspite of the dismal weather.

Princess Juliana of Holland, one of bridesmaids, also arrived from Holland. She was delayed five hours at sea by fog.—Reuter.

JAPAN AND PARITY

Mr. Matsudaira Removes Misconception

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The suggestion that Japan ever said if granted parity she would not build up to it was described to Reuter as a complete misconception by Mr. Matsudaira. The actual position is that Japan if accorded parity may not need to build up to it in all categories, but she certainly made no statement that she would not. There would be a meeting probably tomorrow afternoon between Sir John Simon and Mr. Matsudaira, or possibly of the full delegations.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald told the House of Commons that he hoped yesterday morning to be able to tell the House how matters stood regarding the naval talks, but a new movement had taken place during the last 26 hours "which I think I had better refrain from talking about, so that the House may be able to have the whole story complete in itself".

Sir John Simon is due to make a statement at the end of the debate on the reply to the speech from the Throne which would last five days.—Reuter.

EDUCATIVE LECTURES

Select Committee Members To Speak On Topical Subjects

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The House of Commons Conservative India Committee, have arranged a series of meetings with the members of the Select Committee for educative purposes.

The speeches will be limited to half-an-hour, after which questions will be asked.

The speakers will be Sir Austen Chamberlain Nov. 26 on "Federation"; the Marquess of Zetland on Nov. 27 on Law and Order under the new Constitution; Lord Cadogan on Nov. 28 on the Principal Differences Between the Select Committee Report and the White Paper; Lord Eustace Percy on Nov. 29 on Finance. Other meetings will be arranged later.—Reuter's Extra Special.

AIR FLIGHT TO INDIA

Lady Blanche Douglas Leaves In Monoplane

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Lady Blanche Douglas, sister of the Duke of Beaufort, has left Bristol in a monoplane on a flight to India in easy stages, accompanied by Flying Officer Ogden, who will act as navigator and co-pilot.—Reuter.

ABOLITION OF SPECIAL AIR MAIL FEES

PARIS, Nov. 20.

The question of the abolition of special air mail fees and the automatic transportation of all letters aerially, wherever possible, was discussed by the Air Transport Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce at a meeting at which thirteen countries were represented, including Imperial Airways, Lufthansa, Pan-American Airways and Air France.

The proposal to abolish the airmail fee in Europe was adopted, and it was urged that the inter-continental traffic fee should be reduced as low as possible.—Reuter.

Who Is The Greatest Man In The World?

SIR C. P. FAVOURS TURKISH DICTATOR

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Who is the greatest man in the World? Not that I particularly want you to reply that question! For in this matter of great men individual opinions are apt to differ. To some Don Bradman is by far the greatest living man while others may be inclined to favour their respective film favourites.

But I was amused to read that Sir C. P. Ramaswamy, in a lecture on European Literature at Trivandrum, referring to Armstrong's biography of Mustafa Kemal, "The Grey Wolf," said the Turkish dictator is "the greatest living man alive to-day beyond question." Inspite of "beyond question," however, he is himself not quite sure for he qualifies his unqualified remark by adding "with the possible exception of Mussolini". Now, Sir, I shall not give my own opinion as to who is the greatest living man in the world. For if I named any such person as Mahatma Gandhi my esteemed friend the gallant knight of Madras might feel hurt by such a seditious utterance. But I have no doubt whatsoever that neither Mustafa Kemal nor Mussolini is the greatest living man in the world, for the simple reason that they are not world personalities. National heroes they are, no doubt, both supreme in their countries, but the world's greatest man should have first an all-world personality. And whatever merits of these two dictators and whatever their services to their own countries, they ought to have done something for the whole world to be called world's greatest men. But it is a long and a futile discussion and man being the vain animal he is, who knows but that both I and Sir C. P. might in their heart of hearts be giving the palm of greatness to none but their own selves.—Yours, etc.,

ANON

Deodhar And Hindu XI

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is really wonderful why some cricket enthusiasts should be so deadly against the honour conferred on Prof. Deodhar as the captain of the Hindu XI in the ensuing Quadrangular Tournament. With every respect for Major Nayudu and for his unique achievements as the Captain of India in the recent Tests, I can say that even experts realised that Major Nayudu can never show his real self when he is entrusted with the duties of the Captain. And if the Selection Committee of the Hindu XI would have committed the same mistake even this time, no doubt Nayudu would have fared well but thousands of his admirers would have lost a golden opportunity of seeing his real form with the bat and ball. As for the Yuvraj of Patiala, he is yet too young for shouldering such heavy responsibilities and naturally the Selection Committee had done the best thing in recalling Prof. Deodhar to lead the Hindu XI. Not only he has got an experience as a prominent cricket figure for the last 15 years, but he can even now score a century if the time needs. His scores this year are not so poor and I find no reason for him to retire.

The real drawback lies in having no speed merchant, but that will never account for the omission of Prof. Deodhar. In fact the Selection Committee, it seems could not select anyone to replace Gopalan and it is clear that we can hardly find a Hindu bowler who can help Amarshingh with the necessary speed. Now the only change that is possible is to send in Godambe for C. N. Mehta just to curtail the speed of runs. In this connection, it is really encouraging that Nayudu Brothers, Naomal and Amarsingh have shown good form as bowlers in the recent matches.

Now, it is perhaps too late for any comment and one can only wish the Hindu XI a glorious victory. Let them win and let Prof. Deodhar be the succesful captain as he was last time.—Yours, etc.,

A CRICKET LOVER.

Cinema And Education

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with great interest in your to-day's issue, the copy of the letter on the importance of cinemas in education addressed by the Principal of the New Era School to parents of school children attending the school. I heartily support the appeal made by the Principal to the parents of children; and agree with him that while most of the cinema films exercise an unhealthy influence on the minds of children, progressive education has made them a very successful means of education. The same has been the conclusion arrived at by the Education Committee of the London County Council. In their report on "School Children and the Cinema" they say: "There can be little question, therefore, that war pictures, gruesome and terrible details from which are undoubtedly remembered, often no doubt, subconsciously, by the children and "mystery" plays with terrifying incidents have undesirable and possibly permanent effects upon children. Most sensible people will agree that children ought not to be shown such pictures, in order that a commercial profit may be made." On the other hand, children will not only be amused, but will have much to learn from the kind of films of educational value, which are proposed to be shown by the New Era School authorities. To the list of films, may I suggest the addition of some more comic films. Infants and young children prefer comic films of the "cartoon" order of which, I understand, "Micky Mouse" is the most typical and the most popular.—Yours. etc..

G. H DESAI.

Race Course,
Baroda, Nov. 20.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

S.r.—May I crave some space to put before the public a long-felt need of educational films. The New Era School has come forward with a proposal to exhibit educational films on various subjects and has sent letters to parents of pupils to elicit opinion. As this step is the first of its kind in this country the authorities concerned deserve to be commended on it. Our cinemas cater for sentimental films as they have a definite hold on the Bombay audience. The young child derives nothing beneficial from these sentimental films, though many may hold contrary opinions. The right sort of a film to the student is an educational film, which has a definite hold on his brain, and whatever lessons are drawn from these films will take firm root. The educational film will have a charm for the student who will find study easy, and the idea that it is a wearisome burden will be a thing of the past. The parents should be unanimous in supporting the New Era School on this venture. It is time also that other schools co-operate with The New Era School and exhibit such films regularly.—Yours, etc.,

P. D. S.

Police And Congressmen

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I wish to draw attention to the conduct of a policeman towards Sjt. Rangarao Divaker one of the Congress leaders of the Karnatak, at Mundgod through the precious columns of your journal.

Sjt. Rangarao was going to Sirsi from Hubli. As this is a police station, the motor bus stopped here for a few minutes. Then a police constable (Mr. T. N. Hegde) came and asked Sjt. Rangarao to give him his name. He refused to give his name on the ground that it was not a rule that a passenger should give his name to the police when asked about it. He also said that he (the policeman) had no right to ask any passenger his name but may know it by other means. To be asked to give his name, by a policeman means an insult to a gentleman.

The policeman said that he had the right to ask any one, he suppected to be a Congressman his name. Is it not an insult to a Congressman? Sjt. Rangarao said that he had referred the matter to the District Magistrate and he (the D. M.) said that a passenger had the option to give his name or not and the police was not to ask the passenger.

The constable did not care for the words of Sjt. Rangarao and said that he would not allow the bus to leave the place.

Thus Sjt. Rangarao was compelled to give his name and save the time of the rest of the passengers. Sjt. Rangarao has taken the buckle number and the name of the policeman.

There were similar cases at Dharwar and Sjt. Arvind Joshi had published an article in a local vernacular newspaper, about the trouble the police had given him.

In spite of frequent appeals made to the higher authorities this system is going on.

I hope that Sjt. Rangarao Divakar would proceed further and rid the Gandhi Cap and Khaddar wearing passengers and public of the trouble by the police

Will the higher authorities intervene?—I am yours, etc..

K. N GOKARN.

Mundgod, November 19.

INTERNED IN THEIR HOMES

Mymensingh Magistrate Out To Check Terrorism

MYMENSINGH, Nov. 21.

The District Magistrate has promulgated an order to-day under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act on 40 Hindu bhadraloks of the Tangail Sub-division of this District, including the Secretary of the Tangail Congress Committee, restraining their movements within certain limits and directing them not to move beyond their residences between sunset and sunrise. Some of these persons are further directed to report themselves to the police station daily.

A large number of youngmen including some school boys of Jamalpore were produced before the District Magistrate yesterday, when no less than 35 among them were served with notices under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act, restraining their movements in various ways, and directing them to report themselves at the local thana once daily.—United Press.

BEHAR CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE

Scope Of Relief To Include Floods

PATNA, Nov. 21.

The Managing Committee of the Bihar Central Relief Committee is also expected to meet on December 5 and 6 and the general body of the Committee on December 9.

The object of the meeting is to extend the scope of relief so as to include floods and other natural calamities.—A.P.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Nov. 21.

The following is the weather report for the week ending 21st November:

The western disturbance passed away eastwards through Kashmir after causing local falls of rain in the Northwest Frontier Province on the 15th and scattered light showers there the next day and light falls of rain or snow in Kashmir on both days.

Another western disturbance caused cloudy weather and rise of temperature along the Northwest Frontier and Kashmir at the end of the week.

Scattered light showers occurred in Tenasserim almost throughout the week and in southeast Madras for the first four days.—A. P.

Br. And U. S. Delegations To Meet On Nov. 23.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The critical position of the naval talks was among the subjects which the Cabinet considered at this morning's meeting.

Further interview between Sir John Simon and Mr. Matsudaira will be held almost immediately with a view to ascertaining whether there is any way open to reconcile Japan's attitude with that of the British and the United States delegations.

Meantime arrangements are under way for a full meeting of the British and United States representatives which is likely to be held on the 23rd instant.—Reuter.

Mr. W. W. Burgess, second from the right, the President of the Knox Company of America, recently visited Bompay to study business conditions. Mr. Wadia on the right is the agent for the Knox Company and Mrs. Platel is his Secretary. On the extreme left is Mr. Stronach, the Managing Director of L. A. Stronach and C., (India) Ltd.

RAJEN BABU CONGRATULATES

Asaf Ali, Nilkanth Das And Govindadas On Their Elections

PATNA, Nov. 20.

Babu Rajendra Prasad has sent the following congratulatory telegrams:—

To Seth Govind Das of Jubbulpore: "Sincerest congratulations on Congress victory".

To Mr. Nilkantha Das of Cuttack: "Congratulations. Nothing less is expected of Utkal".

To Mr. Asaf Ali of Delhi: "Vindicated joint electorate a soundest Congress policy. Sincerest congratulations".—United Press.

VENUE OF NEXT CONGRESS

Claims Of Agra And Benares

BENARES, Nov. 21.

The question as to where the next session of the Indian National Congress should be held is engaging the attention of U. P. Congressmen. It was stated that the venue of the next Congress would probably be Lucknow, but now Agra and Benares Congressmen are eager to hold the Session in their respective places.

It is stated that Agra has a better claim in view of the fact that while the Congress has been held twice in Lucknow (1899 and 1916) and once in Benares (1905) it has never been held at Agra since the birth of the Congress.

On the other hand it is thought that Benares has the first claim in view of its resources and the band of workers. The Benares Congress Committee has discussed this matter and decided to approach the Congress leaders in this connection. Thus the venue of the next Congress will probably be either at Agra or at Benares.—A.P.

SAPRU & UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 20.

The U.P. Government's Unemployment Committee met this evening at Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's residence, Sir Tej Bahadur presiding.

There was a general discussion in the Committee with a view to chalk out its programme and agenda at the next meeting of the Committee to be held on December 8.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, it is understood is taking keen interest in the question of unemployment.—United Press.

DEATH SENTENCE FOR OUTLAW

PESHAWAR, Nov. 21.

The Additional Sessions Judge, Peshawar, sentenced to death an outlaw, captured in May last, by a Police party, under the leadership of Mr. Abdul Razzaq, sub-inspector of Nizampur Police Station, Peshawar Distt., after an exchange of shots, lasting for about an hour and a half, in which one outlaw received injuries and was captured, and another escaped.

The Police party also received slight injuries.

A single barrelled shot gun, six cartridges and a dagger were seized.—A.P.

Scotland Beat Wales

LONDON, Nov. 21.

At Aberdeen in the football International Scotland beat Wales by 3 goals to 2.—Reuter's Special.

TRIUMPH OVER REACTIONARY FORCES

Gangadhar Rao Congratulates Tamil Nad And Andhra

BELGAUM, Nov. 21.

Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande wires:—

Tamil Nad and Andhra Congress Committees deserve congratulations for their victories over all the reactionery forces in the Madras Presidency in the recent Assembly Elections.

I am particularly glad to learn that Bellary and South Kanara, the two Karnatak districts in that Presidency have splendidly responded to the Congress call and substantially contributed to the success of Sjts. Anant Shayanam and Samuel Aron respectively.

C. P. ELECTION SURPRISE

Gour's Defeat Due To Great Influence Of Seth Govindas

(From A Correspondent).

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 21.

The victory of both the Congress candidates from the Hindustani-speaking districts of the Central Provinces reveal some important factors.

Regarding Seth Govind Das, topping the polls, there never existed any doubt, but Mr. Ghanshiam Singh Gupta defeating Sir Hari Singh Gour by such an overwhelming majority is rather surprising as even his success against Sir H.S. Gour was doubted.

But those who closely followed the election campaign here know the reason. Seth Govind Das's constant tour in the constituency and appeals to the voters to give their first vote to Mr. Ghan Shiam Singh and the second to himself, turned the tables owing to Sethji's great influence and respect, and Mr. Ghan Shiam Singh not only succeeded but was dragged with Sethji closely following him and gave a crushing defeat to Sir H.S. Gour.

A remarkable feature of the election is that, not only in every district, but in all the 360 polling booths, both in urban and rural area, except a few where mostly the Anglo-Indian voters live, both the Congress candidates led, Seth Govind Dasji topping the polls.

BHUTTO & HAROON FOR ASSEMBLY

Successful Candidates From Karachi

KARACHI, Nov. 21.

Counting of votes began at 11 a.m. and finished at 8 p.m. in Karachi. The following are the results:—

	Votes.
Mr. Nabibux Bhuttoo	9,328.
Seth Haji Abdul Haroon	8,353.

These two successful candidates were given a rousing reception when they emerged from the Commissioners' office where the counting of votes was held.

Mr. Sheikh Abdul Majid got a defeat securing only 6,945 votes. 1,134 votes were invalidated.—United Press.

POONA ASSEMBLY RESULT

Mr. A. E. Jaffer Elected

POONA, Nov. 21.

The result of the Central Division (Mahomedan Rural Constituency) was declared to-day. Mr Ahmed E. Jaffer being the successful candidate with 755 votes Mr. Hooseinbhai Laljee secured 504, Mr. M H. Moledina 352, Dr Kazi Hamid (Congress) 269 and Mr. Koreshi 69. The total number of votes cast was 1,869 of which 20 votes were rejected.—A. P.

HINT OF ELECTION PETITION

LAHORE, (By Mail).

The possibility of an election petition in the only Punjab constituency wherein a Congress candidate has been successful namely the Ambala division where Lala Shamlal defeated the Nationalist candidate Mr. Thakurdas Bahrgave is hinted at in a statement issued by Pandit Nakiram Sharma, a Congress nationalist, from Bhiwani.

RAJEN BABU WARNS CONGRESSMEN

(Continued from Page 1)

ing—success of Sami Venketachalam Chetty against Sir Shanmukham Chetty; of Mr. Asaf Ali against Rai Saheb Nanakchand; of Mr. Satyamurti against Dewan Bahadur Ramaswami Mudaliar; of Mr. Abhayankar against Dr. B. S. Moonje; of Anugrah Narain against Mr. Jagat Narainlal, and Mr. Ramakrishana Dalamiya of Mr. Satyanarain Singh against Kumar Ganganand Singh, has each significance of its own and the public fully knows and appreciates their significance.

"UNCOMPROMISING"

"The election has set at rest once for all any doubt which might exist with regard to the country's attitude towards the White Paper. The defeat of prominent liberals like Hridayanath Kunzru, Dewan Bahadur Ramaswami Mudaliar and moderate like Sir Harisingh Gour, is due largely to the fact that Congressmen are supposed or expected to take more uncompromising line of action than others.

VOTERS THANKED

"I desire to thank all workers, helpers, sympathisers and above all the voters on their choice of their representatives, for their unstinted support to the Congress at a time when its influence and representative character were challenged and needed to be proved beyond doubt. The Parliamentary Board will have now to set about fixing plans and lines of action for those who have been returned on behalf of the Congress.

"It has, naturally under the constitution as it stands, to rely upon the support and sympathy of the members of other parties and other allegiances, and I have no doubt things will have to be so arranged as to secure not only a well-knit and well-disciplined party of Congressmen and Congress sympathisers but combinations will be formed with others which will enable all popular elements in the Assembly to make their influence felt.

CONGRESS M. L. A.'s WARNED

To Congress workers and sympahisers, I have to say one word. They are apt to be carried away by a sense of victory and triumph I would warn them that success of the Congress members in the elections has laid double responsibility on their shoulders and on those of the elected members. The confidence which the country has shown would demand minds of the members of the Assembly to be strengthened by work amongst masses and by reorganising on strong and solid basis Congress Committees and constructive work decided upon at Bombay. This is not the time for them to rest. Rather it is necessary they should devote even greater energy and skill in re-establing the Congress Committees under the new constitution of Congress and help the Village Industries Association and the Spinners' Association to carry forward their programme of constructive work They have also to remember that the Karachi Congress had adopted a progamme of far-reaching consequence, which has not yet been propagated or given effect to. It is up to them to take up all this, only to justify the trust which has been reposed in them.

FOR CONSTRUCTIVE WORK

"The election undoubtedly required very energetic and concentrated action. But the work which awaits handling is no less urgent and no less exacting, although it may not, I admit, be of such fire-works. The success in elections will easily be turned into failure if it is not backed up by work in the country. I would therefore hope the enthusiasm created by Congress at elections will be harnessed and turned into good and solid constructive work." — United Press.

A national welcome was accorded to Parmentier and Moll landing in their Douglas Machine from Australia.

Military band played and representatives of the Cabinet and Municipalities were among the 40,000 present and participated in the procession through the City.—Reuter.

FATE OF NAVAL TALKS

Multilateral Agreements To Replace Washington Treaty

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The last hope for the naval agreement is fading in consequence of the view held by the American circles that there is no point in United States discussing the clause of the Washington Treaty relating to the non-fortification of the Pacific if that is all there is left to discuss. As part of the treaty the non-fortification clause will be acceptable to the United States but this clause alone is of no value to them.

No official statement of this view has been made but apparently all that is left of the naval talks is the diplomatic procedure of packing up and saying goodbye.

It is expected that when President Roosevelt replies to Britain he will probably deal only with the Anglo-American co-operation for the new treaty. It is probable that the United States and Britain will meet in a few months time to lay the basis of the Naval Conference next summer which France and Italy will attend. The Conference will doubtless deal with multilateral agreements to replace the Washington Treaty.—Reuter.

LANSBURY EXPOSES "MAC'S" PRETENCES

(Continued from page 1.)

the India Bill be carried over to October next

"I cannot understand why there is such tremendous necessity for finishing the Bill by July. I cannot believe there will be great obstruction to the Bill or that the Government supporters are going to wreck it. It would be a new doctrine to think that your own comrades are going to let you down."

He suggested one month's adjournment at the end of July and thereafter the resumption of the India Bill.

CHURCHILL'S OPPOSITION

Churchill started by criticising Mr. MacDonald's proposal and alleged that Government had been promised the support of Socialist Opposition (Labour cries of "No"). Mr. Churchill proceeded.

Say: Yesterday Mr. Lansbury said he was anxious to give support as far as possible to get the bill through but, it could not get anything better".

Mr. Lansbury interrupting said, Labour Opposition would express views on what they thought of the Bill and should be moving such amendments as they thought necessary but would do nothing to obstruct the passage of the bill. They would act as opposition should act in dealing with a bill of this kind.

LIBERAL SUPPORT

Sir P. Harris (Opposition Liberal) speaking after Mr. Lansbury said the India Bill was not a party issue It was a great constructive constitutional proposal. The House ought criticise and examine the Bill detail by detail not to wreck it but to improve and reconstruct it. It would have a profoundly bad effect not only on India but on the Dominions if any section of the House used the bill to embarrass the Government. If Government was faced with any real obstruction and unfair opposition a vast majority of the members of all parties would give Government powers get the Bill through by means of a guillotine closure.

"MATTER, VITAL TO EMPIRE"

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Sir Samuel Hoare interviewed by Reuter welcomed the interest the British public are taking in India. That interest would find material of greatest interest in the report of the Select Committee.

He hoped that the public would study the recommendations of that very authoritative body with open minds and make sure of their ground before coming to definite conclusions on a matter vital to the empire.—Reuter's Special.

Information has been received here that Mr. Ladharam, Station Master of Sheilabagh Railway Station, was run over by a railway engine last evening. He was taken to Chaman, where he died in the hospital immediately after admission.

Investigation is proceeding.—A.P.

UTILITY COMPETITION RESULTS

List Of Prize Winners

There were Thirty-one (31) all correct entries. Therefore the first, second and third prizes of Rs. 500. Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 respectively, have been amalgamated and divided equally among Thirty-one (31) successful competitors each getting Rs. 25-13 as.

1. MRS. SARASWATIBAI M. LIMAYE,
Gore's House,
Near Damle's Wada,
MIRAJ.
2. R. NUSSERWANJI,
Bridge View Building,
3rd Floor,
GRANT ROAD
3. D. FONSECA,
123, St. Sabastain's Colony,
BANDRA
4. G. P. SHARMA,
79|81, 3rd Bhoiwada,
BOMBAY.
5. B. G. DALVI,
C|o. Dr. A. G. Dalvi
M.B.B.S.
Yeshodhan Hindu Colony
DADAR.
6. F. ROZARIO,
140, Mount Road,
MAZAGAON.
7. S. NADKARNI,
C|o. Inspector of Police,
DHARWAR.
8. M. N. MANTRAWADY,
2, Contractor Building,
22 Prarthana Samaj,
BOMBAY.
9. Mrs. P. POLLOCK,
Aga Building,
Carrol Road,
Opp. ELPHINSTONE RD.,
B.B. & C.I. Rly.
10. Miss PERIN JALNAVALA,
Pali Road,
Opp. Convent,
BANDRA.
11. J. S. BANDEKAR,
Jamna Mansion,
14, Khetwadi,
GIRGAUM.
12. AHMED KHAN,
Staff No. 3722.
Loco Machine Shop,
G.I.P. PAREL WORKS
13. Mrs. CHRISTINE MENEZES,
Cecil Cottage,
St. Sebastian Colony,
BANDRA.
14. JETHALAL RATILAL MEHTA,
Safe Deposit Dept.
Bullion Exchange Ltd.,
Shaikh Memon Street,
BOMBAY.
15. G. N. TILAK.
264, Budhwar Peth,
POONA CITY.
16. JOHN S. FERNANDES,
Sweet Home,
10th Road.
KHAR.
17. MULCHAND HIRJI,
C|o. C. G. L.
No. 5 Pali Hill,
BANDRA.
18. RUSTOM J. LALA,
Amin Nursery,
Girgaum Back Road,
BOMBAY
19. PETER GOMES,
C|o. Messrs. Matubhai J & Madan
94. Medows Street,
FORT.
20. P. CHELWAM PILLAI,
Bombay Light House.
38, James Street,
SECUNDERABAD. Dn
21. W. A. KIDD,
C|o., W. I. F. A. Ltd.,
Club House,
COOPERAGE.
22. F. J. SAHER,
37, Malabar Mansion,
APOLLO BUNDER.
23. Bai ANNAPURNA,
C|o. Raghu Natha,
(Contractor),
Topdara,
AJMERE
24. JAGANNATH KIRTIKAR,
153, Hill Road,
BANDRA.
25. ARDESHIR BEJONJI KUTAR,
Mottan Mansion,
Motibai Street,
TARDEO ROAD.
26. MISTRI DHAGJI FAKIRJI,
GUNDEVA,
Gundevi,
Via BILLIMORA
27. Mrs. EMILY ZURDE,
Vincent Terrace,
Pasta Road,
DADAR.
28. D. A. HUKERI,
Auditor,
Co-operative Societies,
CHIKODI,
Dist. BELGAUM.
29. Rustom B. JOSHI,
638, Parsee Colony,
DADAR.
30. A. L. ALIMO,
Perry Road,
BANDRA.
31. JAL B. UNWALLA,
Opp. Ice Factory,
Wright Town,
JUBBULPORE.

The following forty (40) competitors get a Consolation Prize of Rs. 5 each.

1. MANIBHAI D. DESAI,
Ex-Secretary,
Nanimetwad,
BULSAR.
2. RUSTOM A. WADIA,
Rly. Blocks 29-A,
WARDHA.
3. K. N. S. ROW,
International General Electric Co. (India), Ltd.,
Ballard Estate,
BOMBAY.
4. SARAFALLY RAJABALLY, VANKANERWALLA,
C|o. Hassanally & Sons
36, Clive Street,
CALCUTTA.
5. RASHID SHAPUR IRANI,
Lower Parel Yazdani Restaurant,
Hassan Building,
LOWER PAREL.
6. MISS HASNUBAI ABBASKHAN KHAN,
C|o Abbaskhan U. Khan,
Sabar Kantha Agency,
SADRA.
Agency A. B. Rly.
7. A. MOUSINHO,
Willingdon South
SANTA-CRUZ.
8. P. R. IYER,
C|o. Grahams Trading Co. (INDIA) Ltd.
16 Bank Street,
FORT.
9. MRS BANOOBAI FAREDOON IRANI.
Opp. Gai Kasai's Masjid
Irani's Chawl
CAMP POONA
10. BACHUBHOY,
C|o. Babubhoy Bhagwandas Rajule
KATHIAWAR.
11. NARANJI SHAMJI,
Raisumwalla's Chawl
Jiwadia Lane
Agra Road,
GHATKOPAR.
12. V. GOVINDARAO,
Office of the Registrar Co-operative Societies,
H. E. H. the Nizam's Government,
HYDERABAD DECCAN.
13. MISS JALAN DOSSABHOY RAO
Marfatia Building,
Station Road
SURAT.
14. HOOSEIN AHMED PATEL,
Std. IV.
Imperial High School
GRANT ROAD
15. S. R. WAGLE.
Saraswati Baug,
JOGESHWARI.
16. MISS JINA BURJORJEE GARIBA (Nurse),
C. M. Hospital,
Yerowda
POONA.
17. MAGANLAL JINABHOY SANGHADIA.
Furniture Shop of
Shanti Bhuvan
BALSAR.
18. H. A. TRIPP,
2 Mazagaon Terrace
Nesbit Road
BOMBAY 10.
19. RUSTOM DORABJI; HOTELWALLA.
Dorabji's Hotel,
Dastur Meher Road
POONA
20. M. Y. A. SHAIKH.
General Dept.,
Secretariat
BOMBAY.
21. R. G. KOTHAMBAWALLA,
Tyabpura Mohalla
Lunawada Estate
(Panchmahal)
GODHRA
22. M. C. PARTHASARATY,
Savarna Vilas
Laxmipuram
MYSORE.
23. SORAB BOMAN IRANI,
Ranchod Lane
Gorwalla's Building
Parsee Panchayat Wadi
KARACHI
24. P. J. MACHADO,
Lobo's Building
Varangaon Road,
BHUSAWAL (Khandesh).
25. SHRIRAM KRISHNARAO KURTEKAR.
C|o. D. M. Deshpande Esq.,
High Court Pleader
Rifle Range AKOLA.
26. RUSTOM MERWAN IRANI,
Imperial Restaurant
Lamington Road
Near Imperial Cinema
GRANT ROAD
27. DHAYABHOY WAGHJIBHOY
Tobacco Merchant
Jagjiwan Dayal Chawl
Agra Road
GHATKOPAR.
28. AMBALAL P. PATEL.
Near Naravan Dev.
NADIAD.
29. MORESHWAR KESHAV KARVE.
Accountant General's Office
BOMBAY.
30. MALATIBAI,
C/o Mr. K. B. Abzulpurkar,
B.A., LL.B.,
High Court Vakil,
770 Sultan Bazaar,
HYDERABAD DECCAN.
31. HARISHANKAR N. BHULESKAR
Rashikashram,
Nanabhoy Road
MALAD.
32. JAL NUSSERWANJI PATEL,
Tutorial High School for Boys
Std. VI A.
Gowalia Tank Road
BOMBAY.
33. MUZAFFARKHAN HAMZAKHAN,
Peth, 1st Lane
Dhulia
WEST KHANDESH.
34. KAIKHUSROO ARDESHIR IRANI,
Portuguese Restaurant
CHIRA BAZAAR.
35. J. P. MATHER,
56 Grant Medical College
J. J. Hospital
BYCULLA.
36. H. M. ACHARYA,
C/o. D. M. Acharya Bros.
Clearing and Forwarding Agents
Bunder Road
KARACHI
37. MARAZBAN ARDESHIR, IRANI
Dispensary Road,
next to Hospital,
BULSAR.
38. K. J. KIRPALANI,
Star Mansion
Wode House Road
COLABA.
39. D. A. PARMAR,
C/o. Dr. M. N. Goswami
92 Upper Circular Road,
Science College
CALCUTTA.
40. MRS. L. STEPHENS,
7, Hussain Mastri Street
Rayapuram
MADRAS.

CORRECT SOLUTION

Illustrations Left	Illustrations Right	Illustrations Left	Illustrations Right
A	13	J	6
B	15	K	10
C	4	L	3
D	8	M	1
E	17	N	12
F	2	O	5
G	16	P	9
H	18	Q	14
I	11	R	7

GOVT. ACTION CONDEMNED

Cawnpore Commissioner Congratulates Jubbulpore Municipal President

CAWNPORE, Nov. 20

Pandit Rajadhar Dayal Bhatta Municipal Commissioner, has sent the following resolution to the Chairman of the Cawnpore Municipal Board, to be moved at the next meeting of the Board:—

"The Municipal Board of Cawnpore has learnt with much concern the manner in which the Government of the Central Provinces has been unduly interfering with the Jubbulpore Municipality in the matter of the appointment of its Secretary or informing its Ministerial division in a highly undignified manner, calculated to lower the prestige of a local body, which was also opposed to all principles of local Self-Government.

"The subsequent action of that Government in depriving the said Municipality from having its own elected Chairman and the consequent removal of Pt. Dwaraka Prasad Mishra from the office of the Chairman has rendered Local Self-Government in that province a mere farce.

"This Board extends its deep sympathy with the sister Board of Jubbulpore and congratulates Mr Mishra on his bold and courageous stand in defence of the principle of Local Self-Government."—United Press.

AIN-I-AKBARI

(Continued from page 6.)

hear people praise Thee.
Polytheism and Islam both run on Thy path,
Both say, 'Thou art one, without a second'.
If it be a mosque, people cry 'Allaho-Akbar' in remembrance of Thee.
And if it be a temple people blow the conch from love of Thee.
Sometimes I retire to the temple and sometimes to the mosque.
But it is Thou, whom I search from house to house.
Thy elect have no need either of heresy or of orthodoxy;
For neither of these two can enter behind the screen of Thy truth.
Heresy to the heretic, and religion to the orthodox. But the dust of the rose petal belongs to the heart of the perfume seller (Sufi).

This temple has been erected with the object of uniting together the hearts of the Unitarians of Hindustan, and especially of those of His worshippers that lie in the land of Kashmere.

The total approximate gross earnings of all State-owned railways for the week ending November 3,1934 amount to Rs. 163 lakhs, Rs. 1 lakh more than the figures for the previous year and Rs. 14 lakhs more than the actuals for the corresponding week of 1932-33.

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FRANLAL BHIKHABHAI, Esqr., Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.
RATILAL SARABHAI JAVERI, Esqr., Merchant.
MAGANLAL MULCHAND SHAH, Esqr., Merchant, Bombay.
KALYANBHAI SARABHAI JAVERI, Esqr., Insurance Agent, Special Director, Bombay.
RAMANLAL NATHALAL SHAH, Esqr., B.A., Merchant, (Ex-Officio), Bombay.

Influential and honest people may apply for Agency.

REMEMBER: The Company got proposals for **5 LAKHS** on the First day.

HEAD OFFICE:—76-80, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, (Telephone: 25466)
Branch: Reid Rd., Ahmedabad.

ALL-INDIA MEDICAL CONFERENCE

Eleventh Session Will Be Held In Delhi

DELHI, Nov. 20.

It is understood the Reception Committee of the 11th All-India Medical Conference have issued invitations to the Medical Officers in the Government Departments, to attend the Conference, to be held in Delhi from December 26 to December 29, 1934.

The Reception Committee hope that in view of the growing importance of the Conference, Government will make an effort to co-operate in so far as it is possible for them by allowing its Officers to attend and take part in the discussions, if necessary.

Even if it is not possible for the Government Medical Officer to take any active part in the Conference, it may be possible for them to co-operate by other available means.

The Reception Committee believe that much good may result from such meetings which provide ample opportunity for a better understanding of each other's points of view.—United Press.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER IN HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Nov. 21.

Two attacks and two deaths from cerebro-spinal fever occurred in the city last week after a long interval, according to the latest Health Report. On the other hand, six attacks and three deaths were recorded in the city from Plague while corresponding figures from districts were twelve and one.—A. P.

BURMESE ABSCONDER BECOMES POLICEMAN

But Girl He Abducted Betrays Him

RANGOON, Nov. 15

How an absconder became a policeman after a period of five years was told in the court of the First Additional Special Power Magistrate by Ma Aya Sein (21) of Minbyin Village, Pewe Township. She said that in May, 1929, she was abducted by Hla Maung and Mya Din. Later she managed to escape from them and reported the matter to the police. In July last Hla Maung was arrested and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment, but Mya Din remained untraced. Recently however, Mya Din, the present accused, was spotted in Pegu district. He was serving in the Htandawgyi police station in the capacity of a police constable.

His worship found Mya Din guilty of abduction and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF FIRE ARMS

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

The loss or theft of eight guns and a pistol was discovered recently in Tipperah State.

The firearms belonged to different persons residing in different parts of the State.

The dates of the theft are not yet known.—A. P.

Sheikh Sadiq Hassan M.L.A. has sent in a request to the Punjab Governor for allowing a deputation to wait upon him in connection with the confiscation of the Mansur Press of Lahore.

CHARGED WITH MURDER OF WIFE

Government Press Reader Committed To Sessions

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 21.

The City Magistrate, Allahabad, holding that there are sufficient grounds, has committed for trial to the Sessions, P. V. John, a reader at Government Press on a charge of murdering his wife.

Medical evidence showed that the deceased had 24 external injuries besides various internal injuries. As to the reasons for the crime it was alleged that both the accused and his wife were known as drunkards and there was evidence of a quarrel. Major Keelan, Assistant Civil Surgeon, stated that death was due to severe haemorrhage and shock resulting from violence with some blunt instrument such as fists or feet or otherwise.—A.P.

MULTAN ACTOR'S HOUSE RAIDED

MULTAN, Nov. 20.

The C.I.D police raided yesterday morning the houses of Sardar Piyara Singh, Reader of the District Judge's Court and Mr. Iftekar Rasul, a film actor, and took away some letters in connection with an alleged bribery case. The police also arrested them along with the brother of the former, who lives in Lahore.

It is alleged that the police got clue of the conspiracy of bribery from Nawab Ahmed Yar Khan Daultana's Land Acquisition case. —United Press.

The airmail from Singapore arrived at Karachi at 7-50 this morning and left for Croydon at 9 a.m.

Reservations And Safeguards Galore

(Continued from page 1)

The Joint Committee approve of W. P. proposal that the Federal Executive, namely, the Governor-General with the assistance of not more than 3 Councillors should administer the Department of Defence, External Affairs, Ecclesiastical Affairs and British Baluchistan and that in all other Departments he should be guided by the advice of Ministers chosen from the Federal Legislature, subject to his powers under "Special Responsibilities."

COMMERCIAL SAFEGUARDS.

The W. P. safeguards regarding commercial and other forms of "discrimination" are not only fully accepted, but the Committee recommend that the following further "special responsibility" should be added to the "special responsibilities" already recommended by the White Paper:—"The prevention of measures, legislative or administrative, which would subject British goods, imported into India from the United Kingdom, to discriminatory or penal treatment."

Similar "safeguards" are proposed as regards discrimination against British trade in India as well as shipping.

The Committee are opposed to granting any powers of constitutional revision to Indian Legislatures.

The White Paper plan to create new Provinces of Sind and Orissa is approved.

The separation of Burma, is recommended and a bicameral constitution is proposed for it reserving to the Governor more powers than those vested in the Indian Governors.

MORE SAFEGUARDS FOR BRITISHERS

The following is a summary of the Report of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament on the proposals contained in the White Paper on Indian Constitutional Reforms:—

In presenting their Report to Parliament the Joint Select Committee place on record their appreciation of the help derived from their discussions with the Indian delegates. Particular mention is made of the Joint Memorandum signed by all the British Indian delegates which is stated to have been of great service to the Committee as focussing British Indian views.

The principles of a constitutional settlement are discussed in an introductory section. The Committee note that the subtle ferments of education, the impact of the War and the growth of a sense of nationality have combined to create a public opinion in India which it would be a profound error for Parliament to ignore. Though those who entertain these aspirations constitute but a small fraction of the vast population of India and though in these circumstances alleged manifestations of public opinion are often of doubtful value, nevertheless a public opinion does exist strong enough to affect what has been for generations the main strength of the Government of India, that is, its instinctive acceptance by the mass of the Indian people. History has repeatedly shown the unwisdom of judging the political consciousness of a people by the standard of its least instructed class.

Not An Automatic Device.

But a recognition of Indian aspirations, while a necessary preface to any study of Indian constitutional problems, is an insufficient guide to their solution. Responsible Government to which these aspirations are mainly directed to-day is not an automatic device which can be manufactured to specification. It is not even a machine which will run on a motive power of its own. Framers of written constitutions may be misled by deceptive analogies. The mere copyist of British institutions would fall into dangerous errors if he were to assume that an Act of Parliament can establish similar institutions in India merely by reproducing provisions found in the constitutional law of the United Kingdom. On these grounds the Committee hold that a Constitution Act for India must seek to give statutory form to "safeguards" essential to the proper working of Parliamentary Government, but which in Great Britain have no sanction save that of established custom; and when this is done it will remain true that Parliamentary Government in India may well develop on lines different from those at Westminster.

Provincial Autonomy The Basis.

In affirming the view that constitutional development should be evolutionary, the Committee state that the safest hypothesis on which they can proceed, and the one most in accordance with British constitutional history, is that the future government of India will be successful in proportion as it represents not a new creation but the natural evolution of past tendencies

The Committee suggests that from that point of view Parliament may well approach the first and basic proposal of founding the new constitutional system in India on the principle of Provincial Autonomy.

Far-reaching as is this constitutional change, it is not a break with the past. The Act of 1919 introduced a large measure of Responsible Government, and the governments thus established have been in operation more than a decade. The Committee agree with the Statutory Commission that a sense of responsibility can be acquired only by making men responsible politically for the effects of their actions, and their sense of responsibility must be weakened if the government functions in watertight compartments partitioned off by the Constitution. The Committee therefore endorse the proposal that in all Provinces dyarchy should be abolished and Ministers made generally responsible over the whole provincial field.

Special Powers To Governors.

The enforcement of law and order and the maintenance of an upright administration are mentioned as the fundamental functions of government. While agreeing that provincial Ministers must be made responsible for their performance, the Committee note that it is well to remember what according to British practice is the nature of that responsibility. It is a responsibility which no executive can share with any legislature, however answerable it may be to that legislature for the manner of its discharge. That has been true of the relationship of the Government of India to Parliament in the past: it must remain true of the relationship of provincial Ministers to provincial legislatures in the future. In the special circumstances of India it is appropriate that this principle of executive independence should be reinforced in the Constitution by the conferment of special powers and responsibilities on the Governor as the head of the provincial executive.

Safeguards Necessary.

In discussing misunderstandings as regards safeguards both in England and India, the Committee observe that to many Englishmen the term conveys the idea of an ineffective rearguard action masking a position already evacuated; to many Indians it seems to imply a selfish reservation of powers inconsistent with any real measure of responsible government. Though too late to invent a new terminology, the Committee make it clear that they use the word in a more precise and quite different sense. On the one hand, the safeguards they contemplate have nothing in common with paper declarations sometimes inserted in constitutional documents dependent for their validity on the goodwill or timidity of those to whom the real substance of power has been transferred. They represent on the contrary a substantial power fully endorsed by law. They are not only not inconsistent with some form of responsible government, but in the present circumstances of India it is no paradox to say that they are the necessary complement to any form of it, without which it could have little or no hope of success. It is in exact proportion as Indians show themselves not only capable of taking and exercising responsibility, but able to supply the still missing factors in Indian political life that both the need for safeguards and their use will disappear. The essential elements in the new constitutional settlement which the safeguards should be designed to supply are the need for flexibility, for strong executives, for an efficient administration, and for an impartial authority to hold the scales evenly between conflicting interests. The success of a Constitution depends far more upon the manner and spirit in which it is worked than upon its formal provisions. It is impossible to foresee the exact lines which constitutional development will eventually follow. It is, therefore, the more desirable that those upon whom responsibility will rest should have all reasonable scope for working out their own salvation by the method of trial and error. In other words the new Indian Constitution must contain within itself the seeds of growth.

Federation.

The Committee emphasise that Provincial Autonomy requires a readjustment at the Centre. To creat autonomous units without any corresponding adaptation of the existing Central Legislature would in the Committee's opinion give full play to the powerful centrifugal forces of Provincial Autonomy without any attempt to counteract them and ensure the continued unity of India. The Committee express the view that the unity of India would be seriously endangered without a constitutional relationship between the States and British India. So far as the Committee are aware no section of opinion in England or British India is prepared to forego an All-India Federation as an ultimate aim of British policy. The question for decision is whether the measure of unity which can be achieved by an All-India Federation, imperfect though it may be, is likely to confer added strength, stability and prosperity on India as a whole, that is, both on the States and on British India. To this there can in the Committee's opinion be only one answer, an affirmative. The economic ties between British India and the States are discussed, and the Committee observe that when experience is daily proving the need for the close co-ordination of policies, they cannot believe that Parliament, while introducing a new measure of decentralisation in British India, would be wise to neglect this opportunity of establishing a new centre of common action for India as a whole.

Its Need.

The Committee state that the attraction of Federation to the States clearly depends on the fulfilment of one condition, that in acceding to the Federation they should be assured of a real voice in the determination of its policy. If the States are irked by the exercise by the present Government of India of powers in matters intimately affecting the States, their exercise by Ministers responsible to a purely British India electorate could hardly fail to lead to friction. The Committee agree with the Statutory Commission in thinking that a responsible British India Centre is not a possible solution of the constitutional problem. They hold it one of the main advantages of an All-India Federation that it will enable Parliament to draw a line between responsibility at the Centre and reservation at the point most likely to provide a workable solution.

In concluding the introductory part of their Report the Committee comment that the plea put forward by Indian public men on behalf of India is essentially a plea to be allowed the opportunity of applying principles and doctrines England herself has taught. All sections of public opinion in England are agreed in principle that this plea should be admitted. No one has suggested that a retrograde step should be taken, very few that the existing state of things should be maintained unaltered. By general admission the time has come for Parliament to share its power with those whom for generations it has sought to train in the arts of government.

Transitory Provisions.

Having accepted the broad conclusions of Provincial Autonomy and an All-India Federation the Committee, while recognising that Provincial Autonomy must precede central change, state that the same Act should lay down a Constitution both for the Centre and for the Provinces, in order that the full intention of Parliament should be made clear. Federation is not left as a mere contingency of the future. The Committee advise that the interval between Provincial Autonomy and the inauguration of the Federation should not be longer than is necessitated by administrative considerations. As regards transitory provisions to cover the gap between Provincial Autonomy and Federation, the Committee observe that though it will be necessary to keep in being the existing Central Legislature and no charge would be required in the Central Executive, it is nevertheless clear that the establishment of Provincial Autonomy will necessitate consequential changes in the powers of both the Central Legislature and Executive differing but little from the changes which will result from the establishment of Federation.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY

General Plan

The Committee endorse the general plan of the White Paper for a statutory delimitation of the respective pheres of Government between the Central and Provincial Governments. However carefully the lists of subjects of legislation are drawn up including a list of subjects of concurrent jurisdiction, nevertheless a residue is inevitable. Accepting, the White Paper proposal, the Committee agree that the allocation of the residue should be left to the Governor-General.

The White Paper plan to create new Provinces of Sind and Orissa is approved, but it is recommended that the Orissa boundaries should be extended to include that portion of the Jeypore Estate recommended for transfer by the Orissa Committee of 1932 together with the Parlakimedi and Jalantra Maliahs and a small portion of the Parlakimedi Estate including Parlakimedi town.

The Committee pay a tribute to the wise and farseeing action of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad in agreeing to the joint administration of the Berars with the Central Provinces. It is suggested that the Governor should have a special responsibility to secure the expenditure in the Berars of a reasonable share of the joint revenues.

Special Powers for Governors.

In agreeing that dyarchy in the Provinces should be abolished the Committee endorse the proposal that over practically the whole of the provincial sphere the Governor should be amenable to the advice of non-official Ministers selected from the Legislature. The Committee approve the White Paper proposal that Ministers should advise the Governors in all matters other than the administration of Excluded Areas, and matters left to the Governor's discretion, for example, the power to withhold assent to legislation.

In view of the special difficulties in India in the way of unqualified majority rule as understood in Britain, the Governor may occasionally have to exercise on his own responsibility powers that in the United Kingdom would be exercised on the advice of Ministers. The Committee generally approve the list of special responsibilities recommended in the White Paper, but make certain suggestions for their definition.

The Committee agree that for the discharge of his special responsibilities the Governor will need power to secure finance and legislation. The Committee, following generally the view taken in the Joint Memorandum of the British Indian delegates, propose a modification to emphasise the distinction between Governor's Acts and those of the Legislature.

Law And Orders.

The responsibility of Ministers over the provincial field involves the transfer to Ministers of all departments of a Provincial Government, including those concerned with Law and Order. In order however to avoid the intrusion of political pressure into questions affecting the internal discipline of the Police Force, the Committee consider that the Governor's consent should be necessary to the amendment of Police Acts and certain Rules thereunder. It is also recommended that there should be special protection for secret intelligence reports.

In view of the special problem that may be presented by terrorism, the Committee consider that there should be a power in the Governor himself to assume charge to such extent as he may judge requisite of all anti-terrorist activities of Government. In the Committee's opinion it will be necessary to exercise this power forthwith in Bengal unless conditions have materially improved by the time of the introduction of Provincial Autonomy.

Provincial Franchise.

The White Paper proposals for the Provincial Franchise are based on the Report of the Indian Franchise Committee. Their broad effect is to increase the election from 7 million including 315,000 women to 29 million men and 6 million women i.e., from 3 to 14 per cent. of the population. The Committee are satisfied that these proposals will produce a representative electorate, but make certain suggestion designed to increase the number of women electors. While rejecting indirect election by local groups the Committeee do not preclude the possibility that it may become feasible later for some such charge to be recommended by local legislatures for the approval of Parliament.

Second Chambers for Madras and Bombay.

No change from the White Paper proposals is suggested in the composition of the Provincial Legislatures, except that, on the ground that conditions are substantially the same second Chambers are proposed for Madras and Bombay in addition to Bengal, the United Provinces and Bihar.

The Committee consider that Provincial Upper Houses should not be liable to dissolution, but that one-third of the members should retire at fixed intervals.

Communal Award and Poona Pact.

The Committee are definite in their opinion that communal representation is inevitable at the present time. They describe as well-thought out and well-balanced the arrangement for the composition of Provincial Assemblies embodied in the Communal Award.

As regards the Poona Pact, the Committee express the view that in their opinion the original proposals of His Majesty's Government were a more equitable settlement of the general communal question, and more advantageous to the Depressed Classes in their present stage of development. But, since the Pact has been accepted as an authoritative modification of the Award, the Committee are clear that it cannot now be rejected. They are, however, disposed to think that if by agreement some reduction were made in the number of seats reserved to the Depressed Classes in Bengal, possibly with a compensatory increase in the number of their seats in other Provinces, the working of the new Constitution in Bengal would be facilitated.

No Federation Without States.

The special position of the Indian States in an All-India Federation is fully recognised. The Committee see in the declarations of their attitude by Rulers a recognition of the solid advantages not only to British India but to themselves of the entry of the States to Federation. The Committee emphasise the fact that the accession of State cannot take place otherwise than by the voluntary act of its Ruler. The Constitution Act will only prescribe a method whereby the State may accede and the legal consequences which would follow. In the words of the Report "there can be no question of compulsion so far as the States are concerned."

Themselves regarding the States as an essential element in an All-India Federation, the Committee accept the priniple proposed in the White Paper that the accession of a sufficient number of States should be a condition precedent to Federation. They accept the White Paper proposal that the Federation should not come into existence until the Rulers of States representing not less than half the total population of the States and entitled to not less than half the seats allotted to the States in the Federal Upper Chamber have signified their desire to accede.

The Committee agree that representatives of the States in the Federal Legislature should be appointed by the Rulers of the States concerned. The White Paper ratio of representation between the States and British India is endorsed. The Report contains a scheme of distribution of States' seats which has been under discussion for some time past between the Viceroy and the Princes and which, while susceptible of minor adjustment, has met with a large measure of support among the States. The Committee comment that a scheme on these lines would be reasonable and appropriate. Arrangements are suggested for temporary weightage in compensation for non-acceding States.

Paramountcy With Crown.

While recognising that the list of subjects accepted by the Princes as federal may not be identical in every case, and while agreeing that there are States who will be able to make out a good case for the reservation of certain subjects, nevertheless the Committee consider that deviations from the standard list should be regarded as exceptional and not admitted as of course. They make it clear that there can be no obligation on the Crown to accept an accession, when the reservations desired by the Ruler would make such accession illusory.

The rights of paramountcy over the Indian States at present exercised on behalf of the Crown by the Governor-General in Council clearly could not be exercised by any federal authority. The Committee fully agree that outside the federal sphere the States' relations will be exclusively with the Crown, the right to tender advice to the Crown within this sphere lying with His Majesty's Government.

In dealing with the area of federal jurisdiction the Comittee recommend that Aden should be transferred to the administrative control of His Majesty's Government on certain definite conditions not later than the date of Federation.

RESERVATIONS AT THE CENTRE

Federal Executive

The Committee approve the proposals in the White Paper for the Federal Executive, namely, that the Governor-General with the assistance of not more than three Counsellors should administer the Departments of Defence, External Affairs, Ecclesiastical Affairs and British Baluchistan, and that in all other Departments he should be guided by the advice of Ministers chosen from the Federal Legislature, subject to his powers under "special responsibilities" which would follow generally those of the Provincial Governors except that the Governor-General would have a special responsibility for the financial stability and credit of the Federation. To assist him in the discharge of this special responsibility there would be a Financial Adviser whose services would also be available to the Federal Ministry. The Committee make it clear that the Counsellors could not be Members of the Council of Ministers, but they agree that joint deliberation between Counsellors and Ministers should be encouraged.

The Committee do not concur in a proposal for a Statutory Committee of Indian Defence, but are of opinion that an advisory body similar to the Committee on Imperial Defence might have advantages. Neither do they think it necessary to set up a Statutory Defence Committee of the Legislature; but provided the extent and methods of consultation with the Legislature are understood to rest with the Governor-General, they see no objection to the formation of any Defence Committtees that the Federal Government and Legislature may consider useful.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE

Indirect Election Of British India Representatives

The Committee accept the White Paper proposals regarding the size of both Houses, the ratio in each House between British India and States representatives, and the number of seats allotted to communities and special interests in the Lower House. The Committee think it important that the Muslim community should have secured to it, as the White Paper proposes, one-third of all the British India seats.

The Committee's proposals for the method of electing British Indian representatives to both Houses are an important departure from the White Paper scheme. The respective advantages and disadvantages of methods of direct and indirect election to the Federal Lower House are discussed. The Committee express themselves in favour of indirect election by the Provincial Lower Houses, the various communities voting separately for their own representatives. One of the reasons given for this preference is the apparent impossibility of retaining the direct system as the level of the franchise in course of time approaches adult suffrage.

On the other hand, the Committee feel strongly that it is not possible for Parliament to lay down to-day the exact method of constituting the Federal Legislature for any long period of time. They recommend therefore that indirect election should be open to future review and express the hope that if after experience has been obtained of the working of indirect election Indian opinion thinks modification required, the Federal Legislature should lay its own proposals before Parliament according to procedure for which provision is made in the Report. The Committee suggest that some form of indirect election based on a group system may provide the ultimate solution.

The Committee accept the White Paper principle of indirect election to the Council of State, but if Members of the Federal Assembly are elected by Provincial Assemblies, it is necessary to establish different electoral colleges. It is recommended that in the case of bicammeral Legislatures the electing body should be the Provincial Upper House and in unicammeral Provinces an electoral college should be formed of persons elected by an electorate corresponding to an electorate for Upper Houses in bicameral Provinces. As under the White Paper, election would be by single transferable vote. The Committee prefer that the Council should not be dissoluble. Its members should be elected for nine years and one-third replaced every third year.

S. O. S. to control I. C. S. and I.P.C.

The Committee recommend that recruitment by the Secretary of State to the All-India Services should cease except to the Indian Civil Service and Indian Police. They cannot entertain any suggestion for a change in the system of recruitment to these two services simultaneously with a fundamental change in the system of government. They think, however that there is much to be said for the recruitment in India of the Indian element in both those services. The Committee state that their recommendation is not intended to be a final solution, but is designed to secure the efficiency of the new constitutional machinery. The Committee agree that the whole matter should be the subject of special enquiry at a later date. They deprecate any definite date prescribed in the Constitution Act, but hope it will be found of advantage to hold the enquiry after five years.

The Committee agree to the appointment by Provincial Governments to the Forestry and Irrigation services. As regards the latter, they suggest a power in the Secretary of State to resume recruitment in the event of Provincial Government failing to secure a sufficient number of satisfactory recruits. The proposals for Public Service Commissions are accepted as generally satisfactory. The Committee recommend that a reference should be included in the Instruments of Instruction of the Governor-General and Governors to the fact that the expression "the legitimate interests of minorities" includes their due representation in the Public Services.

The Judicature.

The Committee approve generally the White Paper proposals for a Federal Court

The White Paper proposes to enable the Federal Legislature to establish a separate Supreme Court for the hearing of appeals from the Provincial High Courts in civil cases and criminal cases involving the death penalty. This would inevitably result in an overlapping of the jurisdiction of the Federal Court, and the Committee would prefer to deal with appeals in civil cases by empowering the Legislature to extend the jurisdiction of the Federal Court. The Court would then sit in two distinct Chambers, though the Judges might to some extent be interchangeable. As regards criminal cases, the Committee conclude that no provisions for appeal are required beyond those at present existing.

Commercial Other Discrimination.

The Committee divide this question into two separate issues—discrimination against British commercial interests and trade "in India", and discrimination against British imports.

As regards the second of these issues, they point out that it would be of great advantage to define in the Constitution Act the principles already governing the relations of the two countries. They draw attention to the fact that the "Fiscal Autonomy Convention" would never have been invoked to cover an attempt to penalise British imports, and they note that the Indian Delegates have assured them that there will in future be no desire in India to destroy the conception of partnership with the United Kingdom by such attempts.

They recommend that to the special responsibilities of the Governor-General enumerated in the White Paper there should be added a further special responsibility defined in some such terms as follows:—"The prevention of measures, legislative or administrative, which would subject British goods, imported into India from the United Kingdom, to discriminatory or penal treatment." They further recommend that the Governor-General's Instrument of Instructions should make it clear that the imposition of this special responsibility is not intended to affect the competence of his Government and of the Indian Legislature to develop their own fiscal and economic policy; that they would possess complete freedom to negotiate agreements with the United Kingdom and other countries for the securing of mutual tariff concessions; and that it would be the Governor's duty to intervene in tariff policy only if in his opinion the intention of the policy contemplated was to subject trade between the United Kingdom and India to restrictions conceived, not in the economic interest of India, but having the

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Reservations And Safeguards Galore

(Continued from page 10)

object of injuring the interests of the United Kingdom.

As regards discrimination against British trade "in India," here again statutory provision by way of reassurance is necessary.

The Committee accept the White Paper proposal that the Governor-General and Governors should have a special responsibility to the prevention of discrimination, but consider it should be made clear in the Act that this responsibility would extend to the prevention of administrative discrimination in any of the matters in respect of which provision is made against legislative discrimination.

The Committee proceed next to lay down definite and detailed proposals under which Indian laws imposing certain conditions and restrictions should not apply to British subjects domiciled in the United Kingdom, to companies incorporated now or hereafter in the United Kingdom or to British subjects domiciled in the United Kingdom who are connected with companies incorporated in India, now or in future. The Committee consider that these restrictions upon the freedom of Indian Legislatures should be capable of relaxation in so far as corresponding restrictions are imposed by United Kingdom laws upon British subjects domiciled in India. Similar but separate provision should be made for shipping, on account of the special status of shipping in law.

The Committee report on the question of the recognition of medical qualifications for registration purposes as between India and the United Kingdom. They note that the Indian Medical Council Act of 1933 provides for the recognition in India of British medical degrees for a period of four years, and they propose that after the expiration of that period there should be an appeal to the Privy Council in the event of either the Indian or United Kingdom authorities refusing recognition to the degrees granted by the other

Fundamental Rights.

The Committee reject a proposal that the Constitution should contain a general declaration of the fundamental rights of the subject. But they think that the Act might contain a declaration providing that no British subject, Indian or otherwise, domiciled in India should be disabled from holding public office or from practising any trade, profession of calling by reason only of his religion, descent, caste, colour or place of birth; and it should be extended, as regards the holding of office under the Federal Government, to subjects of Indian States. They think also that there should be provision against expropriation of property except for public purposes.

Constituent Powers.

With a Constitution mainly dependent for its success upon provisions to ensure a balance between conflicting interests, it is impossible at present to grant powers of constitutional revision to Indian Legislatures. At the same time it is essential to provide machinery to enable constitutional modifications to be made without amending Acts of Parliament, and the Committee consider that amendment on certain points should be permissible by Orders in Council to which Parliament has assented.

The Committee also consider that, subject to certain limitations and conditions, Resolutions by Indian Legislatures proposing modifications in the Constitution should be laid before both Houses of Parliament with a statement by His Majesty's Government of the action they propose to take.

Secretary of State and Council of India.

It would no longer be necessary with the transfer of responsibility for finance to Indian Ministers, that there should continue to be a body in the United Kingdom with a statutory control over the decisions of the Secretary State in financial matters; nor ought he authority of the Secretary of State to extend to estimates submitted to an Indian Legislature on the advice of Indian Ministers. But it would still be desirable that the Secretary of State should have a small body of Advisers to whom he might turn for advice on certain matters.

The Secretary of State would be free to seek their advice, but would only be bound to consult them and accept their advice in respect of certain matters affecting the Public Services.

The Reserve Bank: Railway Administration.

The Committee take note of the proposed establishment of a Reserve Bank, which should ensure the ability of India to maintain her financial stability and credit. They recommend that any amendment of the Reserve Bank Act, or any legislation affecting the constitution or functions of the Bank, or of the coinage or currency of the Federation, should require the Governor-General's prior sanction.

For the purpose of railway administration, it is proposed that, subject to the general control over policy of the Federal Legislature and Government, control should be vested in a Statutory Railway Authority working on business principles.

Federal Finance.

A special section is devoted to an examination of the scheme of finance proposed in the White Paper, on which some suggestions are made as regards details. In commenting on the additional expenditure involved in the contemplated constitutional changes, the Committee express the opinion that, though no formidable new financial burden would be thrown on the taxpayers of India as the direct result of the changes proposed, the necessity for giving greater elasticity to provincial resources, subvention to deficit Provinces, and the separation of Burma will involve a further strain on finances at the Centre. In the Committee's opinion additional difficulties attributable to the change (and, such as they are, they relate mainly to Provincial Autonomy not to Federation) are but part of a financial problem which has in any case to be faced, and which as the Committee hope and believe is already in process of solution. The Committee observe that before the new Constitution actually comes into operation, His Majesty's Government will no doubt review the financial position and inform Parliament how the matter stands. It is suggested in the White Paper that at the last possible date there should be a financial enquiry. The Committee accept this as a suitable procedure, but do not conceive, nor do they understand that it is intended, that any expert body could be charged with the duty of deciding whether the position was such that the new Constitution could be inaugurated without thereby aggravating the financial difficulties to a dangerous extent. On this point Parliament must at the appropriate time receive a direct assurance from His Majesty's Government.

British Labour's Proposals.

The proceedings of the Committee indicate various points on which certain members of the Committee submitted proposals which were not accepted by the Committee. Among these, two are of special interest since they propose radical departures from the scheme propounded by the Committee as a whole.

The first of these takes the form of an alternative draft report presented by Mr. Attlee and supported by the three other Labour Members on the Committee Accepting Dominion Status as the goal of policy, they recognise that it is not possible for India to reach this goal at a single step. They consider that this objective should be stated clearly in the Constitution Act so framed to contain possibilities of expansion and development as to enable Dominion Status to be reached without a further Act of Parliament. They desire that the Act should provide against exploitation of the masses and approach the need for safeguards primarily from that angle. They recognise that safeguards are required for minorities, and hold that for the time being it is impossible to avoid communal electorates. They consider it therefore not desirable at present to depart either from the Communal Decision or the Poona Pact. They are opposed to Second Chambers whether at the Centre or in the Provinces.

All-India Federation is accepted. It is considered essential if India is to be a nation that British India and the States should be associated. They recommend that a definite date be fixed in the Act for the inauguration of Federation which should not be contingent upon the entry of a prescribed proportion of States. They think the forces making for Federation so strong that it is certain that before long a majority of the States in numbers and population will accede. They agree that Parliament could not dictate to the Rulers of States the Constitution they should adopt, but think that at least from those States where representative institutions exist, representatives to the Federal Legislature should be chosen directly or indirectly by the people.

They agree that special responsibilities should be vested in the Governor-General and Governors but hold that the White Paper proposals are drawn in too wide terms. They consider that these powers should be used only in an emergency when breakdown threatens and not be part of the ordinary operation of Government. They suggest that there should be recognised conditions under which the Governor-General's special responsibility for the financial stability and credit of the Federation should cease to be operative.

They consider that in the Provincial sphere Indians should be given the fullest opportunity of trying the British system of responsible government. They think, however, that at the Centre responsibility will develop on lines very different from those at Westminster. They contemplate that there should be a closer association of the Legislature with the Executive on lines adopted in the Ceylon Constitution. In their opinion there should be only one Legislative Chamber, directly elected, at the Centre, in which Labour should be given 26 instead of 10 seats.

Indianisation in 30 Years.

It is considered that India should have full control over her external affairs except as regards the relationship of the Crown with the Indian States The specific reservation of a Department of Ecclesiastical Affairs is opposed. They agree that so long as British troops are employed in India it is impossible to bring them under the orders of a responsible Minister. But, regarding this position as anomalous, they suggest a definite programme of Indianisation within a time-limit of 30 years and a definite date in the Constitution at the end of which Defence should pass to responsible Ministers. A Standing Delence Committee of the Legislature is recommended

In the Provinces the authors of the draft oppose any limitations on the power of elected Ministers to control the forces of law and order. The evil of terrorism should be dealt with by Indian statesmen backed by public opinion, which they should be able to rally to the support of their own government.

No reason is seen for the provision of special seats for landholders and the special representation of universities, commerce, industry and planting is opposed. Labour should receive at least 10 per cent. of the total seats pending the introduction of adult suffrage provision for which should be made in the Constitution. Extensions of the women's franchise are suggested

It is proposed that residuary powers of legislation should belong to the Centre.

They agree that the Act might contain a general provision that discriminatory legislation should require the previous consent of the Governor-General, but apart from that the question should be left to settlement by negotiation between the commercial interests concerned.

Recognising that there is still in India the need for British help in the Services, they are in general agreement with the White Paper proposals on that subject, but suggest that future recruitment to the Security Services should be by the Governor-General.

In conclusion, general agreement is expressed with the proposals regarding the future constitution of Burma, subject to an objection to a Second Chamber of the Legislature and the continuation of the Ecclesiastical Department, and to the hope that the maintenance of communal electorates may be only a temporary expedient.

The Die-hard Scheme.

A contrasting, but much briefer amendment is submitted by Lord Salisbury and supported by Lord Middleton, Lord Rankellour, Sir Reginald Craddock and Sir Joseph Nall. He is not prepared to concede Responsible Government in the Centre, but takes his stand on the grant of Provincial Autonomy, supplemented by the establishment of a Council of Greater India, containing representatives of every Province and State, the advice of which would be sought by the Viceroy on every issue which is of interest to India as a whole. In the Provinces the Governor is, according to this proposed amendment, to control the Police if he considers this to be expedient.

SO THIS IS TRANSFER OF LAW & ORDER!

Protection For Police

The following is the amplified report regarding safeguards for the police recommended by the Joint Committee:—

"The only question, but one of first rate importance on which there is any substantial dispute is whether the administration of the subjects known compendiously as "Law and Order" should be retained in the Governor's hands.

SAFEGUARDS FOR POLICE

We find ourselves unable to conceive a Government to which the policy of responsibility could be atributed, if it had no responsibility for Public Order. It, therefore, the transfer is to be made as we think it should, it is essential that the Police Force should be protected against risks. We recommend that the prior consent of the Governor given in his discretion should be required to any legislation which would amend or repeal the general police Act in force in the province or any other Police Acts.

It has been represented to us very forcibly that whatever may be the decision with regard to the transfer of Law and Order generally, special provision ought to be made with regard to that branch of the police which is concerned with the suppression of terrorists.

SPECIAL BRANCH

We have in mind the Special Branch, a body of carefully selected Officers, whose duty is the collection and sifting of information on which the executive police action against terrorism is taken. Their work necessarily involves employment of confidential informants and agents, and it is obvious that these sources of information would at once dry up if their identity became known or are liable to become known outside the particular circle of police officers concerned. For these reasons, it is essential that the records of any such intelligence department should be protected from even the slightest danger of leakage. We are informed that the practice in England is that in a Secret Service Case, the names are not even disclosed, even to the Minister most immediately concerned.

NOT EVEN TO MINISTERS

We have no reason to suppose that Indian Ministers will not adopt the same convention; but the difficulty arises not because Indian Ministers are likely to demand or disclose the names of informants, but because the informants, themselves would not feel secure that their identity might not be revealed. We, therefore, recommend that the Instrument of Instructions of the Governors should specially require them to give directions that no records relating to intelligence affecting terrorism should be disclosed to anyone other than such persons, within the provincial Police Force as Inspector-General may direct or such other public officers outside that post as the Governor may direct. We further recommend that the Constitution Act should contain provisions giving legal sanctions for directions to this effect in the Instrument of Instructions.

POWERS TO GOVERNOR

The Constitution Act should specifically empower the Governor at his discretion, if he regards the peace and tranquility of the province as endangered by the activities, overt or secret, of persons committing or conspiring to commit crimes of violence intended to overthrow the Government, and if he considers that the situation cannot otherwise be effectively handled, to assume charge, to such extent as he may judge requisite, of any branch of Government which he thinks it necessary to employ to combat such activities, or if necessary to create new machinery for the purpose. If the Governor exercises this power, he should be further authorised, at his discretion, to appoint an official as a temporary member of the Legislature to act as his mouthpiece in that body and any official so appointed should have the same powers and rights other than the right to vote as an elected member. The powers we have just described would be discretionary powers, and the Governor would therefore be subject to the superintendence and control of the Governor-General and ultimately of the Secretary of the State in all matters connected with them.

THREAT TO BENGAL

We should add that if conditions in Bengal at the time of the inauguration of the Provincial Autonomy, have not materially improved, it would in our judgment be essential that the Governor of that province should exercise the powers we have just dscribed and should be directed to do so in his Instrument of Instructions, which, in this as in other respects would remain in force until amended with the consent of Parliament.

Burma To Be Separated

Safeguards Strengthened

MONETARY POLICY TO BE RESERVED

1-Year Trade Agreement With India

The following is the summary of the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee with respect to Burma.

Since the publication of the Indian White Paper, the Secretary of State for India has submitted to the Joint Committee proposals for a scheme of constitutional reform in Burma which may be referred to for convenience as the Burma White Paper. The Committee have also discussed the question with, and received memoranda from, a number of Delegates from Burma.

The Committee open this part of their Report with a brief account of the history of Burma, the characteristics of its people and of its geographical and economic features. They are particularly impressed by the isolation of the country, which makes it impossible for its needs to be duly comprehended in India or for it to exercise any appreciable influence upon Indian political opinion. The Committee recount the attempts that have been made in recent years to ascertain the opinion of the people of Burma on the question of the separation of their country from India from the time when it seemed clear that they were almost unanimously in favour of separation to the time when certain political parties obscured the issue by anouncing themselves as opposed to separation except on their own terms.

The Committee have satisfied themselves by discussion with anti-separationist Delegates that they have no desire to see Burma included in an Indian Federation, and in any case would only agree to such inclusion if Burma were given special financial and fiscal conditions incompatible with the fundamental ideas of federation and the right to secede at will. No such claims could be conceded, nor would they be accepted by the Delegates from India who have been associated with the Committee. The Committee's final conclusion follows that of the Statutory Commission that—"so far as there is public opinion in the country it is strongly in favour of separation."

Need for Trade Agreement.

In recommending the separation of Burma from India at the same time as the introduction of Provincial Autonomy in India, the Committee draw particular attention to the necessity of preserving Burma from injurious economic and financial results, and make their recommendation dependent upon statutory effect being given to a trade agreement to be concluded between the present Governments. Such an agreement should be limited to the shortest possible period which would allow the two Governments to adjust themselves to the new conditions, and should contain a provision allowing for mutually agreed alterations to be made during its currency. The Committee suggest 12 months as the minimum currency of the agreement, after which either party might denounce it on giving 12 months' notice, but subject to this minimum they would be prepared for the time-limits to be agreed upon between the present Governments of India and Burma. They further consider that with this agreement there might be linked, and likewise given statutory force, a convention in respect of the immigration of Indian labour into Burma.

Burma White Paper.

The Committee note that inasmuch as the Government of a separated Burma would be a unitary government its constitution would differ in many respects from that proposed for the Indian Provinces. For example, no question would arise of the distribution of legislative powers. They also note that it is proposed that Burma should be excluded from the legal definition of "colonies."

Monetary Policy & Currency to Be Reserved.

The Committee preface their remarks with a statement making it plain that they intend the modifications that they suggest in the Indian White Paper to apply, "mutatis mutandis," to corresponding proposals in the Burma White Paper. They therefore confine their attention in this section of the Report to necessary divergencies between the two White Papers, and to certain questions arising only in the case of Burma.

With one addition, the Departments proposed to be reserved to the Governor are the same as those proposed to be reserved to the Governor-General in India. The addition is monetary policy, currency and coinage. There would be no Reserve Bank in Burma, and the Committee agree to this addition to the list of the Governor's reserved Departments.

The Committee concur in the proposals that the Governor should be able to appoint three Counsellors and a Financial Adviser. But as the functions of the Financial Adviser would necessarily cover a wider field than those of his counterpart in India, they would not accept the White Paper proposal to allow the Governor to appoint one of his Counsellors to be Financial Adviser. In the interests of the Reserved Departments themselves, and in order to secure the confidence of Ministers, the Committee think it essential that the position of the Financial Adviser should be one of independence.

The Legislature.

The White Paper proposes two Houses, a Senate of 36 members, 18 of whom would be elected by the Lower House and 18 nominated from among non-officials by the Governor, and a House of Representatives of 133 members. The Senate would not sit for a fixed term, but one-quarter of its members would retire every two years. The Lower House would have a life of five years unless sooner dissolved.

Detailed proposals for the composition of the Houses and the franchise have been submitted to the Committee by the Secretary of State for India (Records 1933-34, A. I. p. 10), and these are generally approved by the Committee subject to the following modifications.

The Committee do not think that a system of rotational retirements would effect the desired object of securing adequate representation to minorities, and they prefer that the Senate should have a fixed life of seven years, unless sooner dissolved in the Governor's discretion.

The Secretary of State's proposals for the composition of the Lower House provide for 119 general constituencies, of which 25 would be communal with separate electorates, and 14 special constituencies representative of commerce and labour. Communal representation exists at present, and is unfortunately necessitated by racial cleavages. Of the 94 non-communal general seats three are ear marked for women, but as separate seats are apparently not desired by the women of Burma, the Committee would propose to eliminate them and reduce the membership of the Upper House to a total of 130.

The Committee agree generally with the proposals for the franchise for the Lower House, which would increase the electorate from 1,956,000 men and 124,000 women to 2,300,000 men and 700,000 women, i.e., from roughly 16 per cent. of the population to over 26 per cent. They reluctantly reject a proposal for wife hood franchise, which would increase the number of women voters to 2,000,000 and entail insuperable administrative obstacles.

Special Subjects.

As regards Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas, the Committee note that the distinction between the two categories in Burma seems to be largely arbitrary, and they consider that the Government of Burma should examine the question "de novo," with a view to establishing whether any of the areas proposed to be Partially Excluded, in particular the Salween District, should not in fact, be classified as Wholly Excluded.

The White Paper proposals in respect of the Public Services and Public Service Commission are substantially the same as those made in the case of India, with additional recommendations to meet the position of officers of All-India and Central Services now serving in Burma, and the Committee generally approve them, including the proposal which would place the Burma Frontier Service under the sole control of the Governor in his discretion. As in India, recruitment for the railways should be made by the Statutory Railway Board which it is proposed to set up on lines similar to those of the new Indian Railway Authority, and the Committee consider that for the time being some recruitment by the Secretary of State of European Officers to the medical services would be necessary.

The Committee consider that both the education and employment of Anglo-Indians should engage the special attention of the Governor, and that regulations should be made laying down the percentage of appointments in the railways, customs service and posts and telegraphs, which could properly be reserved for this community.

The proposals made in a Memorandum of the Secretary of State for the establishment of a Railway Board in Burma are approved, except in so far as the Committee consider that the Financial Adviser should not be a member of the Board, and make certain suggestions concerned with the proposed disqualifications for membership of the Board.

As regards the Secretaryship of State, the Committee think there should be separate portfolios for India and Burma, but that on practical grounds it would be desirable that they should be held by the same Minister.

As regards the necessary allocation of existing financial assets and liabilities between India and Burma, the Committee assume that the principles of the adjustment would have to be settled by an impartial tribunal, whose awards would be given statutory force by the Constitution Act. They think such a tribunal should be appointed as soon as possible.

Commercial and Other Forms of Discrimination.

In so far as this is a matter between Burma and the United Kingdom, the Committee repeat their proposals made with reference to India and the United Kingdom.

Relation with India.

As regards relations between Burma and India, the Committee agree that Indians should be afforded, 'vis-a-vis' Burma generally, the same measures of protection as has been recommended for United Kingdom British subjects in India, but they think that the additional special responsibility to be laid upon the Governor to protect imports from India against penal treatment should be made reciprocal, and a similar responsibility in respect of imports from Burma laid upon the Governor-General in India.

The Committee agree that special provision should be made to enable the Burma Legislature to regulate the inflow of Indian labour, provided that such immigration legislation receives the prior consent of the Governor. Some arrangement would also be necessary to safeguard the position in Burma of holders of United Kingdom and Indian medical degrees, but pending further examination of the question the Committee do not put forward any definite proposals.

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'City's House Keeper' Talks Of Himself

Taunton On Commissioner's Role In Civic Administration

"A successful housekeeper must needs be a good economist. He must husband his resources and execute his plans and ideas wisely, otherwise, financial stringency and a gaping budget will be his portion. As housekeepers you are quite familiar with these problems," observed Mr. I H. Taunton, the Municipal Commissioner in a lecture delivered on Tuesday at the New Nagpada Neighbourhood House.

The subject of the lecture, which was the Second a series on Civic Administration, was "the work of the Municipal Commissioner."

Dr. Clifford Manshardt presided.

Mr. Taunton in the cours of his lecture said:—

The Municipal Commissioner of to-day is a historic product. The stages in the evolution of this official synchronize with important land-marks in the growth and development of local self-government in this city. The rise of this city from a straggling fishing village to the rank of a second city in the Empire (with apologies to Calcutta) was marked by various administrative experiments till at last a stable expedient was discovered in the form of the Municipal Commissioner. There is of course no finality to human ingenuity and perhaps in the fullness of time the city of Bombay may be able to evolve a more perfect product; but at any rate the Municipal Commissioner as he is to-day, represents a more stable and satisfactory instrument of Municipal government than any hitherto.

Two centuries ago when the Island of Bombay contained just a population of fishermen and the East India Company was only a trading Corporation with an obscure political future, the rule of the Justices of the Peace was all that could satisfy the simple needs of the population. Repairs to streets, enforcement of elementary rules of sanitation, regulation of liquor licenses and levy of rates on properties, those were all the few simple items that constituted the civic functions. Police force was then a part of Municipal machinery, but the cares of this charge sat lightly on the justices of those specious days.

RAPID CHANGES.

Then came a series of rapid changes. In 1845 a Board of Conservancy was created. In 1858 this Board was superseded by 3 Commissioners, one appointed by the Governor-in-Council and two by the Justices. The system failed owing to constant changes in the personnel, lack of control by the Bench of Justices and divided responsibility. It was the failure of this system that led to the discovery of the present day Municipal Commissioner, a single supreme head of the Municipal executive with full responsibility for the administration of Municipal affairs. The Act of 1865 formed the Justices into a Corporation and abolished the Board of Commissioners in favour of one Municipal Commissioner with full executive powers under the deliberative guidance and financial control of the Bench of Justices though appointed by Government. Even this did not satisfy the people for a long time and very soon a municipal reform movement was started, the object of which was to impair the authority of the Municipal Commissioner and to vest the executive authority in Committee

ROUNDLY CONDEMNED.

This proposal was roundly condemned by Sir Pheroze Shah Mehta. He believed that "the only safe and efficient way of disposing of the executive authority is to vest it in a single responsible officer." He said that "there never will be efficient Municipal administration in Bombay till there is a popular and responsible Bench of Justices elected at regular intervals by the ratepayers themselves, a consultative Town Council elected out of it, with a responsible executive officer at the head appointed by Government and a controller of accounts appointed by the bench to control the Commissioner." The Acts of 1872 and 1888 adopted this scheme with slight variations except that the Town Council was named the Standing Committee and the Controller of Accounts gave place to Municipal Auditors. But the authority of the Municipal Commissioner remained unimpaired. He was made a co-ordinate authority with the Standing Committee and the Corporation. The position in brief is therefore that while the Municipal Government of the city vests in the Corporation, the entire executive power for carrying out the provisions of the Municipal Act vests in the Municipal Commissioner subject to certain restrictions and limitations. I have considered it necessary to give in a broad outline the constitutional changes through which the Municipal Commissioner has emerged as without this constitutional setting it would be difficult to understand and appreciate his work.

PROBLEMS OF CIVIC GOVT.

The problems of civic government have become varied and complicated with the industrial age and consequent growth of cities. Tiny hamlets which formed self-sufficing units in the old world order have grown to stupendous size favoured by natural advantages like a good harbour and a fertile hinterland. Trade which was more or less local in character in the past has now overstepped the old boundaries and became national and even international in outlook. This has given birth to cities which form commercial entrepots. Says Dr. Fitzgerald 'the country is the home of individualism and self-help. The farm family suits itself as to domicile raises most of its food, controls its supply of milk and water, realises its own ideas of cleanliness disposes of its refuse as it pleases, chooses the moral influence that shall surround its young, and, in a word, determines what degree of risk it shall incur from fire, accident and disease and immorality. The promotion of rural welfare is, therefore, chiefly a matter of education. On the other hand, in the City, diseases tend to be exchanged. One man's carelessness of filthiness endangers other people's health. There are many essential conditions of health and safety over which the careful householder has little or no control. Such are the height of the buildings, the cleanliness of streets the removal of garbage, the disposal of sewagem the quality of the water, food and milk, protection against fire, access to nature, opportunity for outside recreation, the moral tone of public amusements. Many of the basic conditions of industrial or family life are simply not to be had by any single handed effort. The citizens must conquer their difficulties chiefly through intelligent activities of the municipalities they create, so that the problem of urban welfare is essentially a matter of administration."

IDEAL COMMISSIONER

The passage quoted above will give a brief idea of the variety of problems that confront the municipal administration of a city. They demand from the administrator great tact, patience, an earnestness of purpose, quickness of decision, a capacity to visualise details and speed in conceiving and executing policies.

The ordinary man in the street invests this official with almost super-human attributes, chiefly for evil and blames him for every mishap that may overtake the city. If there is too much rain he is held responsible for floods; if there is no rain he is held responsible for draught. If you miss your eggs at the breakfast table it is again he who is at fault; if you fail to get your sleep you feel it is because he has not stopped some noise. He has therefore to answer a number of charges in this world and it is on his broad shoulders that the responsibility for efficient administration of the city devolves.

Some one has said that the ideal Commissioner is he who would devote himself to the big things of city life, who would not only hold himself responsible for seeing that all the ordinary work of the Council was being well and economically carried out but would continually ask himself such questions as these. "How can I wipe out the slums of the City and ensure a decent house for every citizen: How can I get the kind of local loyalty and enthusiasm among the citizens that prevailed in Athens in the days of Pericles? How can I make my city a model to the whole world in local government?" It is to this side of his work that I now turn.

DUTIES AS "HOUSE-KEEPER"

By far the most interesting part of the Commissioner's work is that which relates to his duties as the City's house-keeper. Every one knows that house-keeping is a delicate and difficult art. The house-keeper has to see that the house is kept neat and tidy, the garden trim and attractive, the house properly drained, the sewage regularly disposed of; he must know the value of spring-cleaning and white-washing, that the streets about his house must be kept clean. To him dust unisance is a horror; he does not like to be disturbed by noises when he retires into the privacy of his home after a hard day's work, and to this end, he is anxious that there should be no noisy minstrelsy around; he dreads the city's advertiser intensely; for the latter loves to think that he has a monopoly of the outer spaces. To add to these external worries he has nearer home more pressing anxieties; a successful housekeeper must needs be a good economist. He must husband his resources and execute his plans and ideas wisely, otherwise financial stringency and a gaping budget will be his portion. As housekeepers you are quite familiar with these problems and it is unnecessary for me to dilate on them.

Although some progress has been made in the sphere of individual house-keeping, we still lag behind in the art of collective house-keeping; and municipal government is synonymous with collective house-keeping. The role of the Municipal Commissioner is to supply this deficiency. He is the city's house-keeper. The Corporation and the Standing Committee are the agencies appointed to secure this object; but they rely at every step on the skill, experience and expert knowledge of the Commissioner. The success of municipal administration therefore depends upon the ability of the Commissioner to put the house in order which in other words means his diligence in following the precept viz. shrewd anticipation of wants and wise provisioning for them. If the Commissioner is progressive and ambitious he may sometimes be tempted to overstep the strict cannons of successful house-keeping and adopt a programme of improvements which might conduce to better comforts and convenience of the citizens; but the finances may be depleted and he might create veritable hornest's nest around his head. This in fact was the experience of Arthur Crawford the first Municipal Commissioner who while he was acclaimed on one hand as the saviour of the city from dirt, disease, and death was loudly declaimed for extravagant and wasteful expenditure.

DIVISION OF LABOUR

The work is distributed among various departments whose heads are specialists in their line. Such a distribution ensures proper attention to details. Public Health, conservancy, engineering, fire brigade, assessment collection etc., constitute special problems which are handled by separate departments. The Commissioner keeps the reins of executive policy in his own hands, co-ordinates the work of various departments and imparts to the administration that unity of control and direction which are essential to its soundness.

As a personal investigation into and firsthand acquaintance with things is a decisive factor in the success of the administration, he arranges a programme of visits to various wards in the city, week by week, and gets into touch with people who have thus an opportunity to lay before him their grievances.

There is another interesting side to the work of the Commissioner. Though not a servant of the Corporation, the Commissioner is indirecty answerable to it for a number of his actions for if he destinate and perverse he is removable by a vote of 64 councillors in a house of 112 members. With all possible caution and circumspection on the part of the Commissioner a certain amount of displeasure is unavoidable.

A TRYING EXPERIENCE

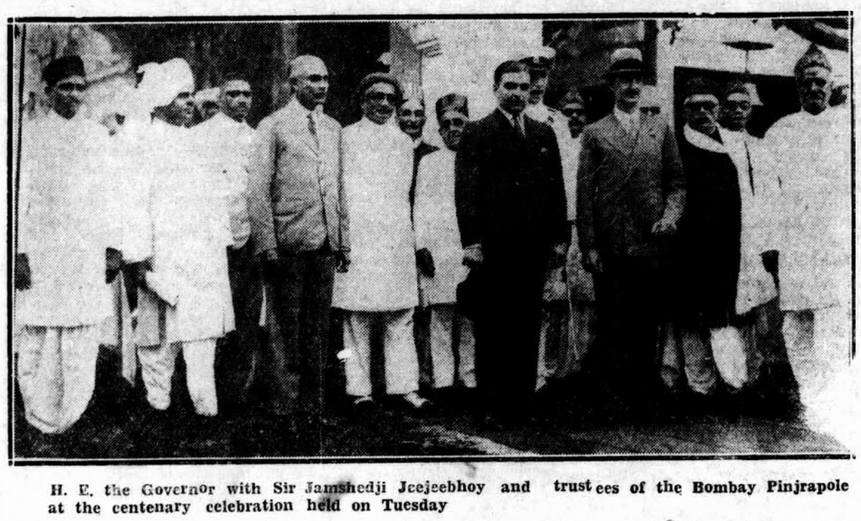
One of the most trying experiences in life is, as you know, to hear unsavoury things said about you and your acts and to see your handiwork riddled with holes and exposed to the critical gaze of the public. But the acid test of local self-government is trust in democracy. Democracy may not be wise or prudent; it may commit mistakes; its judgment may fail it in a serious crisis; it may lack the ability to take a long view of things. But with all these drawbacks and defects, democracy as an ideal and a creed, informing and governing social and political conduct, has much to recommend it to popular esteem and acceptance. It makes lasting appeal to that fundamental instinct of the man, for freedom and for self-government. It is an educative process which brings to surface many a shining virtue and latent power with the result that people acquire the necessary training and equipment for self-government. No reasonable man can therefore take exception to these checks and balances which a democratic government has devised to keep the executive in its proper place. It is in this light that we have to consider what appears to the casual student of municipal administration so many inroads upon the discretion of the Commissioner.

NEEDS FOR ECONOMY

Those champions of municipal autonomy who set out to bring about radical reforms in the Municipal administration and sought to make it responsive to the popular opinion deemed their objective as "a strong executive responsible to the Corporation and an enlightened corporation watchful over its executive." 40 years' experience has demonstrated that the ideal of the municipal Commissioner as conceived by those champions is one that lends security and stability to municipal government in the city. I have also told you that municipal government to be economical, efficient and effective calls for great tact, ability and ingenuity on the part of its chief executive officer and that this official should have oustanding ability, broad and sympathetic outlook and a keen appreciation of the principles and ideals of democracy in government. It must be stated however that even with the most ideal Commissioner the Municipal government cannot work well without the aid of the alert intelligent and interested body of citizen.

Two young Frenchmen, Gaston Fouquet and Pierre Oliver have arrived in Calcutta on their way to Santiniketan. The object of their visit to India is to study the youth movement here.

The police surveillance on Chowdhury Abdul Rashid, an ex-Magistrate of Kapurthala has been withdrawn.



H. E. the Governor with Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy and trustees of the Bombay Pinjrapole at the centenary celebration held on Tuesday

WINDFALL FOR BRITISH EXCHEQUER

M. P. Leaves Millions

Another big windfall to the Exchequer will accrue following the death at his London home in mail week of Major James Archibald Morrison, D.S.O., formerly Conservative M.P. for South Wiltshire and for East Nottingham, who was probably one of the richest men in England.

Major Morrison, who was 81, and lived at Kensington Court, W., with his brother, Mr. Hugh Morrison, were the chief beneficiaries under the will of their uncle, Mr. Charles Morrison, of Basildon Park, Reading, who died in May, 1909, aged 91.

Death duties of £1,000,000 were paid, and the estate was ultimately valued at £10,036,666, says "The People."

Major Morrison, who was a keen sportsman and popular figure in club life, saw service in the Soudan Campaign, in the South African War, and in the Great War. He was wounded and was awarded the D.S.O. in 1916.

MARRIED THREE TIMES.

Becoming Conservative M.P. for the South Division of Wiltshire in 1900, he retained the seat until 1906. He represented East Nottingham from 1910 to 1912.

Major Morrison was married three times. His third marriage was to Miss Gwendoline Phyllis Talmage in 1931. He was then 57 and his bride 27.

One of the first Englishmen to develop land in Kenya Major Morrison had valuable property in the Colony.

He had a very fine record as a stock-breeder and kept a model farm at Basildon Park, Pangbourne, where he bred cattle, sheep and horses.

WORM TURNS AT LAST

Paris Jury Acquits Henpecked Husband Who Shoots Wife Dead

PARIS (By Mail).

For years Eugene Ringenbach endured in silence the henpecking of his young wife Gabrielle but at last her constant nagging annoyed him. He shot her dead.

Scores of husbands applauded the verdict when Eugene walked out of the Assize Court of the Seine a free man. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment on a charge of murder, but the sentence was suspended.

Evidence showed that Eugene had endured his wife's nagging without losing his temper until the day he killed her. Neighbours said that they had been astonished at his meekness.

One evening he was reading a newspaper when his wife entered and shrieked at him. He continued reading. While she was in the kitchen she kept up a running fire of invective at him and then went into the backyard.

Ringenbach threw down his paper, seized a hunting gun hanging on the wall, rushed into the yard and fired. A bullet struck his wife in the neck. Her last words were shouted to the neighbours: "See what a terrible husband I have."

Neighbours comforted Ringenbach and gave evidence for him. They said they understood. So, apparently, did the jury.

NO PRECAUTIONS INSPITE OF HIGH TENSION

Officer Suspended As Sequel To Police Firing

KARACHI, Nov. 20.

Further details of the Sita Firing are available.

The Police Inspector in charge of 15 armed guards who served as escort to the involved girl has been suspended. The Arya Samajist girl's husband who was brutally belaboured by a Muslim mob is in a critical condition. The girl who was forcibly carried away from outside the Divisional Magistrate's bungalow has not yet been located.

In the police firing one is reported to have been killed and several injured. Despite the petitions to the authorities to transfer the case filed by the Muslim parents of the converted girl to the City Court as the tension had been very high. No precautions were taken on that fatal day.—United Press.

NIZAM'S SURPLUS BUDGET.

HYDERABAD (Dcn.), Nov. 20.

A surplus of 18.94 lakhs has been budgetted for the year 1344 Fasli (6th October, 1934, to 6th October 1935), by Sir Akbar Hydari, the Finance Member to H.E.H. the Nizam's Government.—A. P.

Nationalisation By Back Door

American Bankers Give Vent To Their Real Feelings And Attack New Deal

It is somewhat difficult to assess the significance of the widely publicised peace party which has been held recently between the President and the bankers, who have been holding their annual Convention in Washington.

Opinion is divided. There are those who insist that the truce was dictated from the White House. Even the leading bankers' speeches, they say, were written in the light of Presidential advice. Others argue that the co-operation was as real as it appeared.

The facts are that under the leadership of the New York bankers the Convention went out of its way to mobilise a truce with the Government. New York realises more than the other centres that New Deal policies are hovering on the edge of bank nationalisation. Already credit control is practically vested in the Treasury. Coupled with the 30-hour week and increased emergency spending a Government central bank or issue in place of the semi-private Federal Reserve system will probably be the subject of considerable pressure from the next Congress. Through the emergency agencies of the Government, banks throughout the country have admitted the Government into more and more participation in their affairs, writes the Washington correspondent of the "Observer".

"THE MONEY-CHANGERS."

If the present rate of progress is maintained there might develop nationalisation by the back door. Consequently the word went forth at the Convention that in so far as possible the bankers should smother their antipathy to the New Deal and put a good face on co-operation.

In spite of the discipline exercised by the New York banks, however, the bankers throughout the week often gave vent to their real feelings. They reserved the greatest applause for attacks on the New Deal. When the President made his eagerly awaited speech they gave him a tumultuous reception. But the cheers, as the "New York Times" observed, were more for the man than his policies. Lobby gossip revealed the extent of the antagonism which has grown between the White House and the bankers ever since the famous inauguration speech attacking the "money-changers," but the fact that a face was put on co-operation is worthy of record against the background of bankers' criticisms which have filled the newspapers these last three months.

Even more important is the evidence that the commercial bankers have been going into the highways and byways to find business customers for credit. The low point in credit accommodation was not in March of last year as is generally supposed, but in July this year. The figure for commercial loans for Federal Reserve member banks in 91 cities was 4,400,000,000 dollars. Last week the total had risen to 4,750,000,000 dollars.

IDLE MONEY

To many observers this 350,000,000 dollars increase is far more significant of underlying recovery than surface expressions of co-operation. Idle money is pressing so hard upon the bankers that for the first time they are actively engaged in searching for ways and means of making it earn its keep.

There is also a vast significance in the President's appearance before the bankers. The speech may have been what the "New York Herald-Tribune" called butter-fat. But the fact that he made any appearance at all signified the new approach to the problem of recovery. Mr. Roosevelt avowed emphatically that he wishes private business to take over the financing which is being monopolised at present by Government agencies. This was the main feature of his speech. It revealed the President yet again to be intent upon curbing both inflation and the advance of Socialism.

Otherwise the President dealt in generalities. Once more he said a good word for the profit system, but he hedged his tribute by saying that "wealth should come as the reward of hard labour of mind and hand." Thus he did not retreat one jota from his stand against those profits which have accrued to the money-changers from preying on popular credulity.

VOCIFEROUS BANKERS

There was not a word in the speech that could please the Budget balancers among the vociferous bankers. The President could not pledge anything. Having promised to look after the destitute, he has undertaken commitments superior to any he may have wished to give to the bankers. These are rising rapidly. In August last year the individuals on relief numbered 15,000,000. The total has now jumped to 18,000,000, or one in seven of the population. Whatever may be the outlook for the spring the winter is going to be pretty hard.

Nor could any satisfaction be gained from the President's reference to currency stabilisation. This was more than usually vague. Though he spoke in this connection of "our international relationships," he said that "steadiness of prices and values" still remained "our national policy." This is more or less what he said in reiecting international stabilisation at the World Conference. What the bankers wanted to hear were his views on international policy.

Incidentally, in his last three talks the President has spoken in favour of lower prices, higher prices and steady prices; without attempting to provide a common denomination for them.

There is no indication that the Bingham speech; in favour of a pound-dollar understanding, was a feeler, yet the conviction has developed that the dollar relation to gold represents at least de facto stabilisation. If the President cannot say that it will be permanent, that is because he is oppressed with the uncertainty of the unstabilised pound. He is reputed to have told the bankers in private that the drop of the pound below five dollars has made any declaration of definitive stabilisation out of the question, and has probably insured the rise of fresh devaluationist agitation in the next Congress.

Reasons Differ
I LIKE THE WAY MY TEETH SPARKLE
Brings a new whiteness and lustre in a remarkably short time.
I LIKE THE PLEASANT TASTE
No soapy, foamy taste—just a wonderfully refreshed sensation.
I LIKE THE WAY IT SWEETENS THE BREATH
Leaves a clean, invigourated feeling in the mouth for hours afterwards.
TRY IT FOR 30 DAYS
Buy a tube of Listerine Tooth Paste today. Use it night and morning for the next 30 days. See how much whiter, brighter your teeth are—note how swiftly and how thoroughly it cleans. See how much firmer, pinker your gums are. You will never again be satisfied with any other brand.
but the CHOICE is always
LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE
LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE
...AND IT MAKES THE BREATH SWEETER
E61

LONDON TOPICS

Release Of Jawaharlal Urged

LONDON, Nov. 10: (By Air Mail).

It seems Mr. C.F. Andrews is anxious that before he leaves London for India and South Africa within the next two weeks, those in authority here and in India should make a generous gesture to India by releasing unconditionally Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru. Mr. Andrews, I am told, is at present engaged in a systematic work, addressing meetings and communicating with different people, who are expected to have certain amount of influence with Whitehall and New Delhi and Simla on the question of creating a favourable atmosphere in India when the Report of the Joint Select Committee will be published twelve days hence.

Mr. Andrews had a very successful meeting on Tuesday last at Friends' House, where he stressed this point to his sympathetic listners. He urged them, what he has urged in the columns of the "Spectator" on Friday, to realise the gravity of the Indian situation in the light of the Government of India's refusal to release Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru when his wife's illness may at any time have a fatal ending. Mr. H. W. Nevinson, the well-known wartime correspondent, has also joined Mr. Andrews and Mr. G. P. Gooch to emphasize in the columns of the "Manchester Guardian" that "such an act (release of Jawaharlal) would be certain to meet with a generous response from Indians of all shades of opinion at this critical time, when goodwill is so supremely needed."

Churchill Busy.

Mr. Winston Churchill still continues to jabber about "the grave peril to the great Indian Empire," at different places. On Friday night, he threatened Mr. Baldwin that he will not spare any efforts to dislodge him from his present position if he persisted to break up the Conservative Party on the Indian issue by attempting to force his White Paper views on the majority of unwilling members. In addition to the now patent and worn-out slogan "Down with the White Paper," Mr. Churchill has suggested that he will have yet another war-cry to go round the country: "Beat the Socialists' at the next general election is a typical slogan of the Churchillian mentality. Anyway he is satisfied that if he is able to defeat the Government on the White Paper issue he can very easily beat the Socialists in spite of the signs of the time that Socialists are beating the Diehard Tories so far as elections are concerned.

Baldwin's Plan.

Unfortunately for Mr. Churchill, neither Mr. Baldwin nor Sir Samuel Hoare is frightened. Mr. Baldwin is prepared to face the Churchill bluff and he has not only decided to meet the Council of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations on December 4 to "take counsel" with the party on Indian Constitutional Reform, but has under consideration the step that he took a few years ago. I am told that he has been advised by Mr. Neville Chamberlain and Sir Samuel Hoare that he should ask the Conservative M.P.'s and Peers to give their candid opinion on the Joint Select Committee's Report at a private meeting to be convened at the Carlton Club. This move is likely to help Mr. Baldwin more than it can help Mr. Churchill and his India Defence League colleagues. This meeting is expected to afford Mr. Baldwin to speak his mind very freely and candidly than the one to be held in December. The December meeting is expected to last the greater part of the day and if five or six hours are not enough to satisfy the thirst for information and opinions, there is a further opportunity of hearing Sir Austen Chamberlain. There is hardly any secret that Sir Austen will not be in complete agreement with the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee and his speech on the evening of December 4, that is, after the Council meeting, will be keenly listened to by the supporters of Churchill, Lloyd and Company. This is Sir Austen's talk on India at a political school for Conservatives, which is a part of the Central Office plan for preparing for the next general election.

A Critic of Gandhiji.

Mr. Frederick Atherton, better known in India as Mr. F.W. Wilson of the "Pioneer," the "Daily Mail" has come to town after a long time. Apropos Mahatma Gandhi's decision to withdraw from the Congress organisation, Atherton writes in the "News Chronicle" that "his passing marks the end of an epoch." In his opinion, Mahatmaji's withdrawal is a confession of failure. It is the old tragedy of the saint, the idealist, the dreamer finding that the materials of a politically-minded world are coarse and sordid. The writer admits that Mahatma Gandhi had no racial feeling himself; his followers had. No breath of scandal has ever touched his private or public life. But he says, "Congress has been a hot-bed of scandal and intrigue for years, and a refuge for some appalling rogues. The boycott was to Gandhi a religious crusade, to the Bombay millowners it was good business. Gandhi believed that Britain was draining India of gold and treasure. He never realised that some of his most prominent supporters were in the bullion business. According to Mr. Atherton Mahatma Gandhi will not get very far with his village industry campaign. "There are few ancient Indian industries," he says, "that can be profitably revived now-a-days. Mass production is already felt and seen and appreciated in the remote rural community, and even Gandhi cannot put the hands of this clock back. But he can do an immense work in other directions. If he can abolish Untouchability in the village, build cleaner and better houses, start proper drainage and cesspools, teach the use of sanitary wells, these things alone will effect a vast improvement." However, Mr. Atherton is convinced that it will not be very long before Mahatmaji is in politics again. But he prophesises that it will be a totally different phase of politics. It is quite likely that his next Civil Disobedience campaign will be against an indigenous Indian Government, against his late allies. He may not succeed for a time, but if he plants his seeds well, there may arise in the East a force, which may strangely affect the history of the world This passing of Gandhi may mean the transformation of India.

Indo-German Trade.

It is understood that Chaudhari Krishna Gopal Dutt, who has been discussing in Berlin and London the question of Germany's commercial debts to India, and the future of Indo-German trade, has addressed a communication to Dr. Schacht, Minister for Economic Affairs, in Berlin, appreciating the spirit underlying the new Anglo-German Agreement and requesting him to exhibit the same spirit in regard to Germany's commercial debts to India. Mr. Dutt has suggested payment of these debts in sterling by a few monthly instalments. When I interviewed him on the present economic and trade conditions in Germany, Mr. Dutt declined to say anything on this point beyond remarking that, owing to currency restrictions in Germany, India's export trade with that country had suffered a severe setback. No less an authority than the acting Trade Commissioner for India in London, told him the other day (Mr. Dutt stated to me) that for the last few months, the figures for Indian export trade to Germany have certainly been dwindling down.

Government of India's Apathy.

"And what have the Government of India done to improve this sorry state of affairs?" I enquired, to which Mr. Dutt replied, "Nothing to my knowledge." He added, "Is not it very amazing?" "Most of the countries," he went on to say, "having trade relations with Germany, such as England, France, Holland, Italy, Roumania, etc., etc., have concluded some sort of trade agreements with Germany. India has got a very favourable trade balance with Germany. Yet it is really difficult to define the cause of inaction on the part of the Government of India, in the light of these facts." In the beginning of last September, Sir Joseph Bhore made a statement in the Assembly in the course of which he observed that the major exports of India did not appear to be affected by the currency restrictions in Germany. Before his departure from India, Mr. Dutt could not see how the major exports of India were exempted from the application of the import restrictions. His enquiries in Germany, however, in this behalf, have confirmed his view to be correct. He was able to find out how the misunderstanding arose.

Explaining the whole position to me, Mr. Dutt said Indian goods continue to go to Hamburg. As Hamburg is a part of Germany, the Government of India assumed that there were no currency restrictions on the movement of goods from India to Germany. But the important point that appeared to be ignored was that Hamburg was a port and thus it acted as a distributing centre. All goods coming to Hamburg are not necessarily for German consumption. Although Mr. Dutt is aware that Indian exporters are sending goods to Hamburg, he says that the fact should not be lost sight of that they are negotiating their documents for those goods in London Mr. Dutt admitted, however, that there must have been some direct import of Indian raw-material, which Germany considered a necessary of life for her, but, he said it could not be of very great value.

Nepal's Hopes

The Nepalese Minister had his first big public engagement on Wednesday afternoon when he received at the Legation in Kensington Palace Gardens, not far from the Soviet Embassy, members of the East India Association and many others. He took the opportunity of stating the attitude of his country towards world affairs, and it made remarkable hearing. The representative of this remote Asiatic nation, whose warlike qualities have made them famous in the past, declared that 'the solution of the present difficulties lies not in arsenals and armaments, but in a change in the outlook of those guiding the destinies of nations." The Minister looks for a brotherhood of man under the fatherhood of God. As for Nepal's policy towards British India, the Minister quoted a phrase of Sir Denys Bray's: "We have no policy, only friendship." Sir William Birdwood, who has the distinction rare among Europeans of having twice visited Nepal, spoke with affection of Gurka friends of his younger days. He reminded his hearers that after the great Indian earthquake Nepal refused to accept a penny of the relief funds raised in England, saying that the needs of Northern Bihar were greater than her own. Nepal has already completed out of her own resources 75 per cent of the necessary restoration work. After the speeches, Dr. Arnold Bake, who spent several months in Nepal in 1931, showed films and lantern slides of the country and its people. For the success of the function, which was held in the Ball Hall of the Legation thanks are due to Mr. Krishna Mohan, the Secretary to His Excellency the Minister, Col. Jung Thapna, Military Attache and Dr. C. L. Katial, Medical Adviser to the Legation in London.

Diwali in London

Over 200 covers were laid at the Quandrant Restaurant, 74 Regent Street, London, W.1. on Thursday night to celebrate "Diwali" for which the local Indian Social Club had organised dinner and dance. Amongst the guests were Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Kirpalani, Mr. Manekal Premchand and Miss Mehru Masani of Bombay. Although Diwali is a Hindu festival, Parsees, Jews, Muslims and representatives of other Indian communities were present on the occasion and felicious speeches were delivered by the President of the Club, Mr. Thakurdas Fatechand, Mr. D. S. Erulkar, Mr. G. Parekh, Barrister, and Dr. Mahomadi. The Club was founded in 1912 and it is gratifying to be told that it has been able to collect about £1275 during the last few years. The Committee of the Club hopes that it will be able to acquire premises in the heart of London, where Indians residing in London may have the opportunity of meeting frequently to hold national festivities and other national meetings. Responding to the toast of the guests, Miss Masani made an impressive speech reminding her hearers that though they had a sumptuous dinner that night, there were millions of people who were starving in India on that very day. She could not persuade herself to sound a cheerful note that night because India was a land of misery and poverty. She hoped that the next Diwali dinner would have someone who might be able to say a cheerful word about India.

Sarma's Lunch.

Mr. Ramaswami Sarma, leader of the Central Party in the Legislative Assembly entertained to lunch most distinguished gathering political, financial, commercial lions collected for some time under one roof, reports the staff correspondent of the "Daily Express." He says that these lions did not roar at their feeding time. It was a lunch in honour of Sir John Anderson, the Governor of Bengal, who leaves for India next Tuesday. Among others who attended the lunch were Sir John Simon, Lord Halifax, Lord Lytton, Lord Winterton, Sir Basil Blackett, Maharajah of Burdwan and Sir Michael O'Dwyer. According to the staff correspondent sixty-five lions sat down to feed, each complacently aware that he was the lion of the day, each saying in his heart, with Bottom, "I will roar, that I will do any man's heart good to hear me." Fed, they lifted their cigars and listened to Mr. Sarma's eulogy of Sir John Anderson. The latter responded gracefully but there was no mention of other lions, who smiled, chatted, shuffled, each waiting for the expected summons. None came. Sir John Simon left followed by Lord Winterton and the lunch, decimated, ended.

Subash Bose's Book.

I am informed by Messrs. Wishart and Co., Publishers, that they do not hope to be able to publish the book on India by Subash Chandra Bose ("The Indian Struggle") before the year is out. It is believed that the travels of Mr Bose on the Continent have resulted in a delay in the matter of reading the proofs and attending to other matters pertaining to the final printing of the book under the instructions of the author.

Sharmista Devi (Nancy Miller) and Sir Tukoji Rao Holkar arrived in Bombay from Europe on Wednesday.

POSTPONEMENT OF SAAR DISCUSSION

But Will Not Be Of Long Duration

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The League Council discussion on the Saar, arranged for Wednesday, has been postponed at the request of Baron Aliosi, Chairman of the Committee of three, which is discussing post-plebiscite problems with German and French Delegates at Rome.

These are of a complicated nature and their consideration has taken longer than was expected.

As understood, the discussions are proceeding smoothly and it is anticipated that the postponement of the League Council discussion will not be of long duration.—B.O.W.

BOGUS COUNTESS AROUSES SUSPICION

Arrested During Police Hunt For King's Assassins

PARIS, (By Mail).

A beautiful German "countess" has been arrested here during the police search for Marie Wondrich, the woman alleged to have been the companion of King Alexander's murderers on the eve of the crime.

The "countess" aroused the suspicions of the Bordeaux police, but when they called at her hotel she had fled.

She was traced to a sumptuous apartment in Paris, where she confessed that her real name was Maria Tredt.

She explained that she had tried to delude the authorities because she had been convicted of fraud in Germany under the name of the Countess of Schwerin.

'SHABIBARAT' DATE UNCHANGED

LAHORE, Nov. 20.

A representative of the Associated Press made enquiries at the Secretariat this morning to ascertain whether there was any truth in the rumour current in the City that the public-holiday in celebration of the Muslim festival of Shabibarat, gazetted under the Negotiable Instruments Act for Thursday, the 22nd inst. was to be changed to Friday, the 23rd inst.

The Associated Press is authorised to state that there is no truth in the rumour and that the holiday will be observed on Thursday, the 22nd as already published.—A.P.

SIMLA ABDUCTION CASE

High Court Reduces Sentences

LAHORE, Nov. 20.

Justice Kanwar Dalipsingh delivered judgment this afternoon reducing the sentences that had been passed by the District Magistrate, Simla on four accused in what is known as the Ramdevi Abduction Case.

Nasrullah's sentence of five years' R.I. was reduced to two years, but the fine of Rs. 1,000 was maintained same. With regard to Ghafoor and Subhan Butt each of whom had been sentenced to 14 years' R.I., His Lordship reduced the sentences to seven and 10 years' imprisonment respectively. Ghani's sentence of seven years was reduced to five years. The fines of the last three accused were remitted.

The accused appealed against the sentences passed on them in the case in which earlier this year a fifteen-year-old Simla girl named Ramdevi who, after quarrelling with her sister-in-law, wandered on the Dhobi Ghat, was alleged to have been abducted by two of the accused to a neighbouring hill State and criminally assaulted her in another accused's house, from where she was rescued by the Police.—A.P.

SNOW EXPECTED IN N. W. F. & KASHMIR

Scattered Showers Will Occur In Madras

POONA, Nov. 21.

The western disturbance is passing through Kashmir and has caused an extension of clouds there. The weather has been generally dry over the country.

Forecast:—A few falls of rain or snow will extend along the North-west Frontier and Kashmir, and scattered showers will occur in South-east Madras.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 21-11-1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 007 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 68.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.2 degrees 2.8 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 71.8 degrees 0.8 (above normal)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 72 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 12 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 126 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 14 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq 10). 4

Weather Remarks:—Variable sky.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 21-11-34.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard time) and temperature 77.5 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.15 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.96 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

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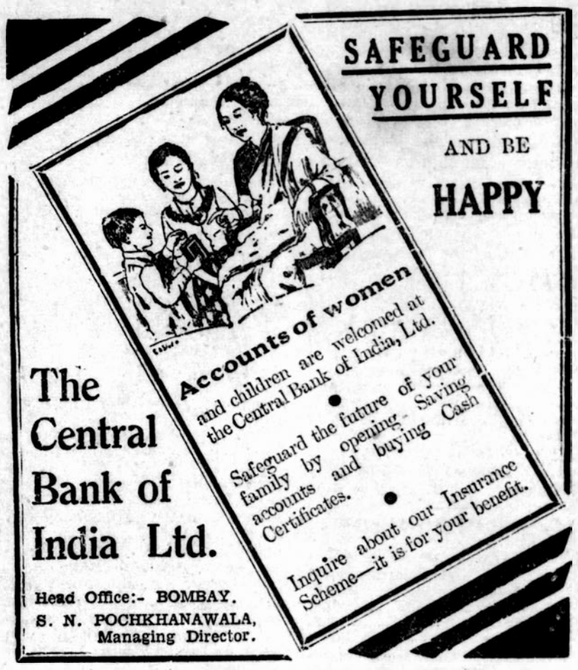
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It simultaneously allays the itch and has an astringent cooling action
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KUTAJOL — For Diarrhoea and Dysentery.
HONEE DEE — As a Diet For All Invalids. Diabetics and Weak Hearts.

Latest Commercial News

LETHARGIC INACTIVITY IN NEW YORK COTTON

Better Tendency In Crossrates

GOLD SLIGHTLY EASY BUT SILVER FIRM

Wheat Weak On French Dumping And Linseed Unchanged

BOMBAY, Nov. 21.

On Wednesday, cross rates ruled slightly better than during the last two days.

QUIET TRADING IN NEW YORK COTTON

The New York cotton market was unfavourably affected by the weakness of wheat which was heavily dumped by France. Prices moved within a narrow range and trading was quiet.

GOLD EASY BUT SILVER FIRM

London gold was a shade easier but silver was firm.

WHEAT WEAK AND LINSEED UNCHANGED

Wheat was weak on account of French dumping and favourable weather reports from the corn belt. Argentine linseed was unchanged.

COPPER EASY BUT JUTE FIRM

Copper was easy but jute was firm. Rubber remained unchanged.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES BETTER AFTER EARLY EASINESS

The London Stock Exchange was inactive owing to the negligible interest displayed by operator's giltedged securities were early inclined to ease but subsequently displayed a better tendency on improved sentiment.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(December 1934)

New York, Nov 21

Previous closing	12.27
To-day's opening	12.25
Difference	—02
To-day's closing	12.25
Difference	—02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(January 1935)

Liverpool, Nov 21

Previous closing	6.62
To-day's opening	6.60
Difference	—02
To-day's closing	6.58
Difference	—.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 216

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Nov 21

Cotton continued to be affected unfavourably by wheat which has become somewhat depressed by unfavourable reports from abroad especially with regard to the French dumping otherwise there was nothing in news to stir prices up from their present lethargic inactivity.

Some liquidation was in evidence prior to the notice day but this was easily absorbed.

December was traded in at the opening at 12.25 i.e. 2 points lower than the previous closing. Prices sagged under liquidation influenced by weakness of wheat but as these sales were easily taken up the market steadied and the price again rose to 12.26. Thereafter trading became extremely quiet in the absence of any further support.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.25 with a decline of 2 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, Nov 21

The following were the opening ranges.

December (12.29/12.29) 12.25/12.24
January (12.34/12.34) 12.30/12.30
March (12.41/12.40) 12.34/12.34

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov 21

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January (6.60) 6.58
American March (6.57) 6.56
Egyptian January (8.57) 8.50
Egyptian March (8.57) 8.50

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Nov 21
10-45 p.m.

Broach A-M was nominally quoted at Rs. 216-8 at night with New York futures about 2 points down.

CARDAMOM MARKET

The Secretary Cardamom Krishigars Sangam, Kombai has sent the following telegram:—

Kombai Cardamom market report. Result of to-day's auctions prices per thulam of 810 tolas weight ungarbled estate bulk Tharaipadams 22, Malabar storepadams 23/8 to 25, Mysores 25/26, Gandhipara Mysore 35/10, Cardamom seeds 29, sold 600 thulams, market improving.

CASH BALANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(In thousands of rupees.)

Bombay, Nov 21

Balance on:—

In District Treasuries 31st July 1934 2,04,92; 31st August 1934 1,87,77; 30th September 1934 2,15,68; 31st October 1934 2,02,97

With the Imperial Bank of India 31st July 1934 7,73,05; 31st August 1934 7,00,81; 30th September 1934 8,22,89; 31st October 1934 9,80,37

Total 31st July 1934 9,77,97; 31st Aug 1934 8,88,58; 30th September 1934 10,38,55; 31st October 1934 11,83,34

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Nov 21

Previous closing	4.98 1/2
To-day's opening	4.99
To-day's closing	4.99 3/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Nov 21

Previous closing	4.98 7/16
To-day's opening	4.98 1/2
To-day's closing	4.99 3/8
Difference	+.00 15/16

FRANC RATE

London, Nov 21

Previous closing	75.62
To-day's opening	75.65
To-day's closing	75.78
Difference	+.16

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov 21

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.98-1/2 and then slightly improved to 4.98-9/16 subsequently rising to 4.98-15/16 on some support. The closing rate was 4.99-3/8.

The franc opened at 75.65 and later advanced to 75.71 and closed at 75.78.

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov 21

Business was small.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	24 1/4d.	24 7/16d.
Forward	24 3/8d.	24 9/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov 21

Gold (£6-19-7 1/2) £6-19-5 1/2

BULLION

London, Nov 21

Influx (tril) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver Spot (24 1/4d) 24 7/16d.
Gold per ounce (£6-19-7 1/2) £6-19-5 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Nov 21

3 months (3/8 to 7/16 p.c.) 3/8 to 7/16 p.c
4 months (7/16 to 1/2 p.c.) 7/16 to 1/2 p.c
6 months (9/16 to 5/8 p.c.) 1/2 to 9/16 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Nov 21
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.67 1/2) 5.69 7/8
New York on Bombay (37.50) 37.50
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/2) 0.93 1/2
London on Milan (58.34) 58.46
London on Shanghai (1-4) 1-4
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Nov 21

Silver opened steady at Rs. 66/8, 66/9 and 66/13. The market was moderately active on good speculative buying influenced by good China advices and fairly good business was reported while London cables were also helpful which induced further speculative purchases. Prices closed steady at Rs. 67, 67/1 and 67/4.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/10, 34/10/3, and 34/11/6. The market was comparatively quiet in the absence of any important features with traders adopting waiting attitude. Fluctuations in consequence were small and far between. Prices closed steady at 34/9/6, 34/9/6 and 34/10/6.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov 21

Liverpool wheat opened easy with December at 51-3/4, March 59-3/4 and May 62. The market was depressed by disappointing reports from abroad and the general lack of enquiry.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov 21

Chicago wheat opened quiet with December at 98-1/2. Prices eased on liquidation and commission house selling influenced by dumping of French supplies and generally favourable weather conditions in the corn belt.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Nov 21

Argentine linseed opened quiet with December at 11.50. The market continued to remain very quiet with practically nothing doing. December at noon stood at 11.50.

LONDON MARKETS

Bombay, Nov 21

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£228 5/8 buyers £228 3/4 sellers) £228 1/2 buyers £228 5/8 sellers Steady.

Lead (£10 1/2 buyers £10 5/8 sellers) £10 7/16 buyers £10 9/16 sellers. Dull. Steady

Electrolytic Copper (£39 1/2 to £39 5/8) £29 3/4 to £30

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-10 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-0 1/4) 1-0 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-11
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-4 1/2) 2-3 1/2

JUTE

Crop Dec-Jan new crop (£16 sellers) £16 1/8 paid and buyer
Dunlop Nov (£18 3/4) £18 3/4
Lightning Nov (£17) £17

RUBBER

Spot (6 1/8) 6 1/8 paid and buyer
Jan-March (6 5/16) 6 5/16 paid and value

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Nov (£11 1/4 sellers) £11 3/16 sellers
Linseed Calcutta (£10 11/16 sellers) £10 11/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata Oct-Nov (£9 1/4 sellers) £9 3/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal (£10 5/8 sellers) £10 5/8 sellers

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, Nov 21

There was active competition in Wool Sales but among mediums and inferiors withdrawals were frequent. Prices were unchanged to 5 per cent lower.

Greasy inferior to superior lower 0-4 1/4

Greasy inferior to superior higher 1-0 3/4

Scoured inferior to superior lower 0-10

Scoured inferior to superior higher 1-10

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Nov 21
10-30 p.m.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat January	4 0 6
Wheat May	4 6 3
Linseed May	6 2 3

The tone was quiet.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd. for the Fortnight ended 15th November 1934.

LIABILITIES

	Rupees.
Capital Subscribed	3,36,00,000
Capital Paid up	1,68,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Fund	70,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable etc.	25,05,90,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	3,00,07,000
	30,43,97,000

ASSETS

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	3,95,55,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	3,54,27,000
Bills Discounted	77,35,000
Lands and Buildings	1,15,08,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,33,17,000
Cash in hand at Banks and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.	18,68,55,000
	30,43,97,000

STERLING TENDERS

Bombay, Nov 21

On Wednesday, the 21st November 1934, tenders to the amount of £75,000 at 1s. 6 1/16d were received and allotted in full. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 28th November 1934 on the same conditions as previously announced.

PRICES BARELY SUPPORTED ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

3½ p. c. NEW AUSTRALIAN CONVERSION LOAN QUOTED AT A PREMIUM

Sharp Fall In Copper On Heavy Liquidation

FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO DISPOSE OF SURPLUS STOCK OF WHEAT

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Nov 21.

On the Stock Exchange business was further reduced and although no weakness was apparent, prices in all sections were barely supported and the only important item of interest was beginnings of dealings in new 3 1/4 per cent Australian Conversion Loan, which after changing hands at 15/16 premium closed 5/8 premium. Cash applicants only were allotted nine per cent.

Among commodities Copper fell sharply on heavy liquidations by producers especially Americans and selling by disappointed bulls.

Wheat was weak due to selling on rumoured threat that French Government would dispose off surplus stocks.

Wall Street opened steady but turned easier.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Nov 21

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £96 5/8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov 21
3-30 p.m.

Markets generally were very quiet. The general tendency was undecided. Giltedgeds became firmer after being easier. Industrials in general were quiet but the undertone was favourable.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£91) £90 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£109 3/4) £109 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£115 7/8) £115 7/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£119 5/8) £119 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£107 5/8) £107 3/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£118 1/2) £118

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2
Marks and Spencer ordinary (11 7/8) 11 5/8
Hydro Electric (dol 4 1/4) dol 4 1/4
Musical Industries (30-9) 30-9
Princhin Johnson (44-0) 44-0
Imperial Chemical Defd (37-3) 37-3
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-3) 9-6
Woolsworth New Ord (115-0) 114-0
Realisation 1930 (£95 3/4) £95 1/4
Dunlop Rubber (50-9) 50-0
University Ordinary (24-9) 24-9
Ford Motors (39-9) 39-3
Cables and Wireless (7 1/4) 7 1/4
British American Tobacco (131-4 1/2) 127-6
Camera 'A' (£7 5/8) £7 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (138-3) 138-3
P and O S N Co Defd (17-6) 17-6
Distillers (95-6) 94-9
Bredrurd Dyers (10-6) 10-6
British Celonese (10-3) 10-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (66-6) 65-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (51-3) 51-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-6) 8-6
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-10 1/2) 10-10 1/2
Inter Nickels (22 7/8) 22 7/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (4-10 1/2) 4-10 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£111) £111

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (£52) £52
L M S Ford (£22) £22
L N E R Defd (£7 3/4) £7 3/4
Southern Dutch (£24) £24
Landing Pass 5 per cent Stock (£134 1/2) £134 1/2
London 'G' Stock (£96) £95

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (257-6) 257-6
Goddar (185-0) 183-9
Moddar New (80-0) 80-0
Sub Nigel (231-3) 232-6
Spring Mines (170-0) 170-0
Union Corporation (138-9) 138-9

JUTE SHAERS VERY FIRM

Moderate Business In Couls

CALCUTTA, Nov 21

Jutes ruled very firm throughout the session and fair business resulted. In Coals moderate business was put through at steady rates. Equitables marked up sharply. Teas were unchanged. In the miscellaneous Midnapore Zemindary moved up while others showed no change. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: 3 per cent New Loan 1941 100/7; 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 95; 3 1/2 per cent Loan 1947/50 102/8; 4 per cent Loan 1943 105/10; 5 per cent Loan 1940/43 109/10; 5 per cent Loan 1943/53 118/4 small lot; 5 per cent Loan 1939/44 108/9; 6 1/2 per cent Treasury Bonds 1935 103.

Banks: Imperial Fully paid 1605; Imperial Bank conty 402 small odd lots.

Railways: Kesoram 5/2; New Victoria ordy 1/13.

Coals: Amalgamated 21/12; Bengal 225; Bhulanbararee 7/8; Bekare and Ramgur 8/4; Burrakur 12/14; Equitable 23/7; New Beerbhoom 12/8; New Manbhoom 51 ex div; New Tetturva 1/14 small lot; Jutebion 267; Alliance 347; Anglo India 442; Auckland 241/8; Agarpara ordy 20/4; Adamjee ordy 13/8; Adamjee pref 129; Bally 205/8; Bally pref 135/8 small lot; Barnagore 173; Belvedere 405; Birla ordy 15/8; Budge Budge 347; small lot; Champdany 176; Cheviot 236; Clive 33/12 cum div; Chitavalsah 25; Caledonian 493; Delta 333; Empire 38/4; Fort Gloster 593 ex div; Fort William 288 ex div; Ganges 352 small lot; Gourepore 657 small lot; Howrah 56/5; Hukumchand 14/14; India 341 ex div; Kinnison 685 small lot; Kamarhatty 591; Kelvin 603; Kankmarrah 506/8; Megna 40/8; Naihati 457/8; National 25/10; New Central 338 small lot; Nuddea 56/8; Orient 217/8; Presidency 6; Reliance 78; Standard 354/8 small lot; Union 500 small lot; Waverley 2/3; Mining: Burma Corporation 8/9 small lot.

Electric and Telephones: Bengal Telephone ordy 17/6; Bengal Telephone pref 15/5; Cuttack Electric 6/1; Mirzapore electric 6.

Engineering: Arthur Butler ordy 13; Bengal Iron 3/14; Indian Iron and Steel 6/8; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 53/8 small odd lot.

Insurance: Tritten Insurance 227.

Miscellaneous: Associated Hotels ordy 4; Bararee Coke 12/2; Britannia Biscuits 8; Calcutta Trams ordy 20 ex div; Howrah 11/12; Bengal Paper ordy 104/8; Indian Paper Pulp 122; Upper India Couper 131 odd lot; Humayan Properties ordy 11/16; Mathurapore As 10; Midnapore 77; Bengal Timber Trading 145; Schindia Steam Navigation 15/8.

Sugar: Balrampur 18/12; Champaran 23/12.

Teas: Bishnauth 34; Dehra Dun 109; Hattikhira 29/8; Hasimara 45/12; Senoi 11/12; Tezpore pref 12/8.

Debentures: 6 1/2 per cent 1933/36/43 Hukumchand Jute Mills 105/8.—A. P.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Nov 21
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£88 1/2) £87 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£97 1/4) £93 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1953/56 (£113) £113
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1953/56 (£115 1/4) £115 1/4
4 per cent New Indian 1948-55 (£107 3/4) £107 3/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£105) £105
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£114 1/2) £114 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£115 1/4) £116 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (24-3) 25-0
Empire of India and Ceylon (37-6) 38-9
Donaro Tea (50-0) 50-0

JUTES SHARES

Bangalore (11 1/2) 11 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (22-0) 22-0
Gula Kelampong (16-10 1/2) 16-10 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-0) 29-0

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (57-6) 57-6
Burma Corporation (11-9) 11-9
Rio Tintos (12 5/8) 12 1/4
East Rand Proprietary (52-0) 51-3
Rand Mines (138-9) 138-9

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (35-0) 35-0
Anglo Persian (43-1 1/2) 43-9
Burma Oil (75-7 1/2) 76-3
Mexican Eagle (6-3) 6-3
Shell Transport (43-1 1/2) 43-9
Royal Dutch (£18 3/8) £18 3/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Nov 21

The following were the opening rates: General Motors (dol 30 1/2) dol 31
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 10 1/2) dol 10 1/4
U S Steel Common (dol 35 3/8) dol 35 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 79) unquoted.

TO APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL?

Accused In Karunguzhi Parcel Murder Case

MADRAS, Nov. 21.

A Full Bench of the High Court consisting of Justices Cornish, Burn and Lakshman Rao delivered separate but concurring judgments to-day in a reference on the admissibility of certain evidence adduced in the course of the trial of Ramanujam in what is known as the Karunguzhi Parcel Murder case. Their Lordships upheld the conviction and death sentence passed on the accused by the trial judge.

It may be remembered that the Chief Justice presiding at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court in April last sentenced the accused to death on a charge of having murdered Sitammal.

As soon as the judgment was pronounced Mr. Venkataram Sastriar, Counsel for the accused, informed Their Lordships that his client would make an application for leave for appealing to the Privy Council.—A. P.

"OUTLIVED THEIR USEFULNESS"

"Inferior Standard" Of Education In Islamia Schools

LUCKNOW, Nov. 21.

Presiding over the U. P. Muslim Educational Conference at Muzaffarnagar, Raja Syed Mohd Mehdi M. L. C., emphasized the supreme need of launching a vigorous campaign for primary education for the Muslim masses, especially in rural areas.

Acknowledging the useful work done by the Islamia Schools in the matter of disseminating the rudiments of knowledge to a large number of Muslim children, he declared that many of these schools had outlived their usefulness and that the standard of education given in them was distinctly inferior to that given in ordinary mixed schools. The changed situation called for an entirely changed outlook on the subject.

Modern education, he declared should be directed towards preparing Muslim boys for the struggle of life and giving them a training which would open new avenues of employment.—A. P.

Ashram For Kerala Harijans

NEYYATTINKARA, Nov. 20.

Sjt. Kantilal Gandhi, the grandson of Mahatma Gandhi, performed yesterday the opening ceremony of the "Harijan Ashram" at Easwara Vattom, near Neyyattinkara.

Mr. M. Govindan, retired Judge, presided over the public meeting at which Messrs. G. Ramachandran and others delivered stirring speeches regarding the movement for the uplift of Harijans.—United Press.

DETENU DIES OF MALARIA

RANGPUR, Nov. 21.

Upendra Dutt, a detenu, now interned at Bhagabangola in Murshidabad district, died of Malaria on the morning of November 18 last.

Dutt was arrested in 1930 under the Bengal Ordinance. The deceased lost his wife only a few months ago and leaves behind him two sons aged ten and five.—United Press.

UMRALISHAH ELECTED

Four Cornered Fight In N. Madras Muslim Constituency

GUNTUR, Nov. 21.

Mr. Umralishah Sahib has been declared elected from North Madras Mahomedan Constituency by 630 votes against 625 obtained by Abdul Latif Farooki.

There was a four-cornered fight in this constituency, Mahomed Mukharam and Kalami Sahib being the other candidates and securing 373 and 214 votes respectively.—A. P.

THREATENING CROWD WITH REVOLVER

Charges Framed Against Two Poona Youths

POONA, Nov. 21.

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Poona City, framed charges against two Brahmin youths, Khisti and Phatak, in the case in which the former is alleged to have threatened a crowd with a revolver.

Both the accused pleaded not guilty and said that they would make a statement later regarding their confessions.—A. P.

HUSBAND & WIFE AS PROFESSORS

Mysore State Student Missing in Germany; Party's Futile Search

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 20.

Two German scientists, Professor Werner Rosenthal, M. D. and his wife Doctor Erika Rosenthal M. D. have been appointed by the Mysore Durbar, the former as Pathologist in Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore and Professor of Pathology in Mysore University, and the latter as organiser of Maternity Child and other welfare work, both for a term of three years. Professor Rosenthal is a well-known bacteriologist and has contributed largely to literature on bacteriology and industrial hygiene during his career both as a teacher, and director in various institutes on hygiene in Germany.

Doctor Erika Rosenthal has carried out practical scientific investigations in industrial hygiene and is spoken of as possessing exceptional ability in her medical work and specially concerned with maternity and child welfare work.

According to present advices, the Rosenthals are expected to be in Mysore about the middle of December next.

News of a young Mysore Research scholar studying in Munchen University in Germany is being lost in sleet and snow in the Alpine mountains has been received in Bangalore. He is the son of Mr. Venkathiengar, retired meteorologist Mysore Government. Anantiengar, a student went to the mountains for a week-end holiday on November 4, he was expected to return the same day but did not turn up till Wednesday next. His Indian Colleagues got nervous and a special appeal was made from Munchen broadcasting station. An expert search party was organised and a cigarette carton presumed to belong to Iyengar was found. A search by famous Alpine dogs was forbidden.

It is believed according to a letter from Germany that Iyenger should have been lost in snow. A younger brother of Iyengar who is now in Germany is bemoaning the loss of his brother and without any guide in that distant place.

SINO-TIBETAN RELATIONS

Mission Urges Entry Into Chinese Republic

NEW DELHI, Nov. 21.

A report from Mr. Williamson of Sikkim, which gives an indication as to what is happening in Tibet, states that a Chinese Mission headed by Mr. Huangmusung have pressed upon the Tibetan National Assembly to enter into the Chinese Republic.

The general attitude and endeavour of the Chinese Mission seems to have been directed to undermine the British influence in Tibet, which has not made any head way and generally has undermined the Tibetans' respect for the Chinese Mission.

The Tashi Lama has not yet returned from Tibet although lately there has been some talk to that effect. The situation in other Indian Frontiers is quite and it appear that there has been no fresh development in the negotiations at Peking as regards the unrest in Sino-Burmese Frontier.—United Press.

NEPAL AND BRITISH INDIA

Representative Will Be Called Consul-General

NEW DELHI, Nov. 21.

The Associated Press understands that the Maharaja of Nepal will reside in the Nizam's Palace, New Delhi, during his week's stay in January.

The Palace has been lent by the Nizam to the Government of India, whose guest the Maharaja will be. The Maharaja's retinue, including guards is expected to number 250. There will be a formal exchange of visits between the Maharaja and the Viceroy and the other details of the programme have been already settled.

It is also learnt that now that Nepal is directly represented in London through its own Legation, Nepal's representative in India will hereafter be called the Consul-General for Nepal.—A. P.

Two Indian sugar manufactories are being erected in Burma, one in Toungoo district on the Zeyawadi grant, and the other at Yinnyein, in Thaton district. It is estimated that the factory at Zeyawadi will handle about 40,000 tons of sugar cane in the first year, and about 80,000 tons in the following years.—A. P.

Foreign Buying Meets Wall Street Selling

BOMBAY AND CONTINENTAL SELLING IN LIVERPOOL

Bulls And Bears See Nothing In The Situation

DULL AND FEATURELESS SESSION

Unusual deadlock continues in cotton markets and both bulls and Bears see nothing in the general situation to have any important interest.

Cotton markets continue dull and featureless with insignificant change in prices. The situation is considered artificial and until clarification of U. S. Government policy regarding cotton acreage next season, there is no possibility of any important change in the present price level.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market advanced during the early part of the day on foreign buying but later on prices reacted on Wall-Street Selling The market was a narrow trading one and in the absence of any important speculative buying or selling prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

The free movement of the New American cotton crop is over and the bulk of it has now rested in the Government loan policy but there is utter absence of any bullish enthusiasm. Nobody knows what will be the official attitude regarding the future policy of cotton. Continuation of processing Tax and cheapness of outside growths have adverse effect on the Washington plan and a change is feared by a large section. There is no enthusiasm and deadlock continues. Of course absence of important speculative interest has maintained steadiness of cotton prices and while there is more desire to operate on the bull side but in the absence of any definite announcement, there exists the general uncertainty. The market closed unchanged to a decline of 2 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12-55C. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures marked no special feature and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The market closed at a rise of one point to a decline of one point. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12-59C. per lb

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at about the lowest level of the day on Tuesday at a loss of 2 points with January 5 59. The opening decline was influenced by the presence of some selling by Bombay and Continental operators.

There was some hedge selling of outside growths but the offerings were well absorbed by trade calling and local buying against sales of Egyptian cotton futures. Later on the market ruled steady with steady trade support and prices after fluctuating within a range of 2 points, finally closed at unchanged to a decline of one point. Middling American spot cotton prices were raised by one point at 6.87d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 2 points At the close January was 5.04, March 4.99 and May 5.03.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was very steady on improved demand. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 5 to 6 points with spot cotton 10 points up at 8.73. Uppers futures advanced 7 to 8 points and Spot cotton prices rose 4 points at 7.46d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was very steady with a good demand for Ashmouni cotton. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 5 to 10 points and Ashmouni futures advanced 10 to 17 points.

ACREAGE POLICY.

"With the exception of the Northern sections of the Belt, picking is now practically complete and the American Government will shortly have to decide on their acreage policy for next season. Secretary Wallace has announced that the A.A.A. will continue during 1935 and an announcement is expected before December 1st as to their plans. There appear to be two alternatives Firstly, a slight increase in the acreage and the production of another small crop, which it is hoped will enable the Government to liquidate its holdings, and secondly a largely increased acreage and a subsidy to farmers on all cotton consumed within the U.S.A. which would recompense them for the lower prices resulting from a large crop."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. December Highest (10-3 a.m.)	12.30+.03
N. Y. December Lowest (1-8 p.m.)	12.23—.04
Liverpool January Highest (3-58 p.m.)	6.62
Liverpool January Lowest (10-1 a.m.)	6.60—.02

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

Heavy Wall Street liquidation readily taken by trade.

Messrs Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—American market remains stalemated between Southern holding and apathetic trade buying. Egyptian markets firm on good spot demand at Alexandria from Orient, Europe and U. S. A.

New York.—Southern offerings light. Some demand from Liverpool and Far East. Situation generally quiet.

New York.—Little pressure. Contracts held in strong hands. Stock of goods in all hands rapidly decreasing Think market is in strong position.

New York.—Market acting well. Market may go somewhat higher following completion of December liquidation.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—

The market continues quiet but steady despite the Secretary for Agriculture's forecast that the new Congress will attempt to dispense with crop control measures. The statement made by Mr. Wallace is so ambiguous that we refrain from commenting on it but the extract received through Reuters Ltd., reads as follows:—

"A warning against a prospective drive both from inside and outside the Congress to scrap the cotton crop control plans was voiced by the Secretary of Agriculture who defined the future course of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as "controlled expansion rather than reduction."

The statement made by Mr. Donald Richberg the Executive Director of the National Emergency Council to the effect that there would be no orgy of inflation was well received in Banking circles.

Silver.—Senator Wheeler, a sponser of the last silver legislation has issued a statement that he will re-introduce his Bill to authorise the free coinage of silver at a ratio of not more than 16 to 1 with gold. The Silver bloc will undoubtedly have a strong influence in the next Congress and we believe prices will eventually work higher. We therefore, continue to recommend purchases around present levels.

Messrs Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Orvis Bros. and Co. New York:

Market acting well. Market may go somewhat higher following completion of December liquidation.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York Nov. 20

December 1934	12.27
January 1935	12.31
March 1935	12.38
May 1935	12.37
July 1935	12.32
Middling Spot	12.55

NEW YORK.
New York Nov 20.

New York 10 55 a.m.—	
December 1934	12.28
March 1935	12.40
May 1935	12.38
New York Noon Call—	
December 1934	12.24
March 1935	12.35
May 1935	12.33

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov. 21.

The local silver market ruled very steady on improved buying. The market was well liquidated and prices improved on better enquiry. Kartak delivery opened at Rs. 66/10 and improved to Rs. 66/12. The market looks like improving. The gold market was fairly steady with a limited enquiry:

Ready silver	66 12 0
Kartak delivery	66 12 0
Magsar delivery	67 0 0
Ready gold	34 10 6
Kartak delivery	34 10 6
Magsar deliver	34 11 6

CHICAGO WHEAT
Chicago, Nov 20

December 0.99 1/8—1 7/8c
May 0.97 7/8—1 7/8c
July 0.91 7/8—2c

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York Nov 20

December 1934	12.28
January 1935	12.33
March 1935	12.40
Middling Spot	12.59

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York Nov 20.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	31,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	7,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool Nov 20

	10-10 a.m. Quotations	To day Price
November 1934 ..		6.64
December 1934 ..		6.61
January 1935 ..	6.60	6.62
February 1935 ..		6.60
March 1935	6.57	6.59
April 1935		6.57
May 1935		6.56
June 1935		6.54
July 1935		6.52
August 1935		6.48
September 1935 ..		6.41
October 1935		6.36
Middling Spot		6.87

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov 20

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
November 1934	8.73
December 1934	8.56
January 1935	8. .
March 1935	8.59
May 1935	8.55
July 1935	8.53
F G.F Spot	8.9

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov 20

BROACH —	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.35
Fine (Good Staple	5.50
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.6
C P OOMRA —	
Good (No 1 Staple)	5.04
Fine (No. 1 Staple	5.19
Choice (No 1 Staple) ..	5.34
BENGAL —	
Good	3.51
Fine	3.61
Superfine	3.71
SCINDE —	
Good	3.61
Fine	3.71
Superfine	3.81

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, Nov 20

Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent.	70
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	87-3 4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	96-3/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	113
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent. ..	90-3/4
Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1961	100-3/4
War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent 1952	107 1/2
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	119 1/2
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent.	118-1/2
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg	135-1/4
National Bank of India ..	45-3/4
P & O Banking Corporation.	10-3/4

LONDON METALS.
London, Nov 20

Copper Braziers	41-1/4
Yellow Metal	34 3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	12
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge ..	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots Liverpool F.O.B.	228-3/4

LONDON PRODUCE.
London Nov 20

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels Nov./Dec sellers 21/0

Wheat, Barletta Russ, parcels Nov./Dec sellers 21/6.

Wheat South Australian, parcels Nov./Dec. sellers 24/3

LONDON SILVER
London Nov 20

Silver—Market closed steady

Spot, ...	24-1/4
Forward	24 3/8

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET
New York, Nov 20

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10-1/4 sellers.

LONDON GOLD
London Nov 20

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6/19/7 1/2

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Nov. 20.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report of closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchanges:

	Dol
Amer Power and Lt. Com.	4
Amer Power and Lt. Pfd. dol 6	41
Amer. Power and Lt. 5 p.c. P.A.	10
Amer Forn. Power 7 p.c. P.	13
Electric Bond Common	8 1/2
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	57
Consolidated Gas	22 1/2
Columbia Gas 6 p.c. Pfd. 'A'	57
United Corporation	3 1/3
American Tel. and Tel.	105
Western Union Telgm.	33 1/4
Radio Corporation	6
New York Central	20 3/4
Erie R. R.	11
Great North Pfd	15
Distillers Seagram	15
American Water Works and Elec.	69
Allis Chalmers Mfg.	14
Edward G. Budd Mfg. Co.	6
Curtiss Wright Corporation	3
Goodyear Tire and Rubber Coy.	24
International Tel. and Tel.	9
St Regis Paper Company	2
United States Rubber Co.	16
Bethlehem Steel	29
United States Steel	35 1/2
Noranda Mines	31
Anaconda Copper	10 1 4
Kennecott Copper	17
International Harvestor	38
Ford Motors of Canada 'A'	25
General Motors	31
Phillips Petroleum	15
Mid. Con. Petroleum	11
Socony	14 1/2
Eaton Manufacturing	17
Chase Bank	24 1/2
National City Bank	21
Sun Life of Canada	343
Celanese Corptn. of America	30
Alaska Juneau Gold Mining	17
American Locomotive Coy.	18
Continental Oil Coy	19
B F. Goodrich Company	10
Hupp Motor Car orporation	3
Montgomery Ward and Co. Inc.	29
United Light and Power Co. 'A'	1
Remington Rand	9

Market less active and sluggish.

Dunont de Nemour shas declared a dividend of 65 cts. Quarterly and extra dividend of 15 cts; ex dividend on 27th November, 1934.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 21.

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Nov Dec
Banks selling T T 1/6 March, one Mar
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/16 Nov Jan
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/32 Nov Jan
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/8 Nov Mar
Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/32 April May
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 270 1/4
Banks selling T T 268 1/4
Banks buying T T 265 3/4
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 565
Banks buying D D 575
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 1/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 7/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 1/2
Banks buying T T 77 1/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 112 1/2
SHANGHAI
Banks selling D D 91
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 71 1/4
CROSS RATE
New York/London 4.98 5/8 20th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 15/16 21st inst
Japan/London 1/2 1/32 21st inst.
Java/London 7.35 20th inst.
London/Paris 75.62 20th inst.
London/Belgium 24.36 1/2 20th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.36 1/4 20th inst
London/Italy 58 43 20th inst.
London/Berlin 12 40 20th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 20th inst.
London/New York 4.98 7/16 20th inst
London/Amsterdam 7.37 1/2 20th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £6-19-7 1/2 19th inst. £6-19-7 1/2 20th inst.
Silver London Ready 24 5/16 19th inst 24 1/4 20th inst.
Silver London Forward 24 7/16 19th inst. 24 3/8 20th inst.
Silver New York Ready 54 1/8 19th inst. 54 3/8 20th inst
London Discounts 3 Mos 7/16 p.c. 19th inst. 7/16 p.c 20th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 9/16 p.c. 19th inst. 9/16 p.c 20th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money—Call 1 p.c.
3 mos 1 1/4 p.c.
6 mos 2 p.c
Tone:—Easy

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Nov. 20

Broach A/M 1935 Opening 214 3/4 Highest 215 1/4, Lowest 214 3/4; Closing 215 1/4.

Oomra D/J. Opening 187 3/4; Highest 188 3/4; Lowest 187 3/4; Closing 188 3/4.

Oomra March Opening 188 3/4 Highest 189 1/4; Lowest 188 3/4; Closing 189

Bengal D/J Opening 134; Highest 134 3/4; Lowest 134; Closing 134 3/4.

Bengal March Opening 137 1/2 Highest 138 1/2; Lowest 137 1/2; Closing 138 1/2.

Teji Mandi for Broach A/M. 1935 21 3 35) Rs. 17.

Teji Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-12-34) Rs. 6 1/4.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 21.

Following quiet but steady New York advices the local market opened very steady to-day with Broach A/M delivery quoted at Rs. 216/4. There was a good enquiry for Oomra cotton which in the absence of offerings ruled firm and imparted better feeling. Prices advanced to Rs. 216/12 and the difference between Oomra and Broach contracts narrowed to Rs. 25. The undertone of the market was good and there was scarcity of offerings.

Liverpool market was 4 points down and the local market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M	216 4 0
Oomra D/J	191 0 0
Oomra March	191 0 0
Bengal D/J	135 0 0
Bengal March	138 0 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.
Bombay, Nov 21.

	Sup	Fine	FG
M G Bengal U P	144	141	138
M G Panjab	144	141	138
M G Rajputana	144	141	138

READY COTTON SALES
Bombay, Nov 21

329 Langli and Co Shegaon 49 off
100 Cotton Agent Dhuri 122
100 Narshi Nagshi Kaithal 125 1/2
21 Langli and Co Dhandhuka 185 1/4
63 Oshman Suleman Jalna 183 1/2
100 N Rajaram Bagalkot 200
102 A Damodar Ranala 161 1/2
180 Langli and Co Jamnagar 21 off
104 Phinix Mill Kapadwanj 214
100 K Devchand Manavadar 205
100 Kanji Shivji Aurangabad 165
100 Bombay and Co Baramati 213 1/2

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS
Bombay, Nov 21

Bengal Superfine	141/43
Bengal Fine	128/30
Bengal F G	118/23
Sindh-Punjab Fine	126/28
Sindh-Punjab F G	116/21
Sindh-Punjab	199/201
Wardha-Hingt	199/201
Nagpur/Savner	187/189
Pundhurna	185/187
Yeotmal	186/188
Arvi	186/188
Ellichpur	185/187
Amraoti-Berar	185/187
Khamgaon	177/179
Mulkapur	176/178
Khandesh	177/179
Jalna/Sailu	176/181
Burwah/Sanavad	210/212
Broach Fine	221/223
Punjab/American	211/216
Punjab/American mix	281/286
Cambodia	206/211
Compta Good	201/206
Bugalkot	186/191
Kampala	358/60
Busoga	356/58
Jinja	352/54
Manza	...

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Bombay, Nov 21

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept This year.
Khandesh	47	3,246
Central India	...	5,169
Barsi and Nagar	55	6,336
Hyderabad Gaorani	...	581
Berar	122	4,095
Central Provinces	284	1,808
Total Oomras	508	21,235
Dholera	...	10,091
N W Provinces	...	913
Rajputana	...	1,351
Sind-Punjab	1,115	15,455
Broach	232	3,370
Coompta and Dharwar	633	14,710
Westerns-Northerns	61	12,527
Cocanada	...	...
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	435	18,994
Persian	34	1,668
American	...	2,356
Egyptian and African	278	42,822
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	...
Total	3,287	145,692

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY
1st Sept to 15th Nov

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	250	65,918
Japan and China	3,360	112,354
Coast Ports	...	5,142
Up-country by Rail	...	30,620
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	6,649
Total	3,610	220,678

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

P P Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 20-11-34	2671000	4312000
Receipts yesterday 20-11-34	31000	68000
Exports to date 20-11-34	1710000	3015000
Stock at Ports 16-11-34	3159000	4003000
Stock at Interior Towns 16-11-34	1961000	2151000
Stock at Liverpool 16-11-34	921000	840000
Visible Supply 16-11-34	6870000	8912000
Quantity in Sight 16-11-34	4620000	6885000
Quantity out of Sight 16-11-34	3068000	4526000

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov 21

December 56—1d.
March 60 5/8—1d
May 62 7/8—7/8d.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Nov 20

November 11.70—
December 11.50—
February 11.14—03

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Nov 20

December 1 84—02
March 1 78—01
May 1.82—
July 1.87—

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Expectation Of Reduction In Bank Rate

MARKET STEADY WITH LIMITED BUYING

BOMBAY, Nov. 21.

The local Share Bazar opened firm to-day on an expectation of reduction in the Bank rate to-morrow. Tata Iron and Steel shares opened firm on a reports of negotiation for sale of 2-1/2 lacs tons of pig-iron to Japan.

Market opened firm at during the early part there was scattered long liquidation. The offering were well absorbed and the market remained steady.

During the one hour session the buying was limited.

Tata Iron and Steel preferred shares closed at a rise of Rs. 12 and Ordinary shares advanced Rs. 3.

Andhra shares were up by Rs. 4 while Power gained Rs. 11.

Bombay Burmas were firm and advanced Rs. 12 while Bombay Dyeing improved Rs 6.

TEXTILE MILLS
Bombay, Nov. 21.

100	Ahm Ad	307 8
500	Bom Cotton	65 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	896 4
250	Bradbury	108 12
100	Century	311 14
100	Central India	313 12
100	Colaba	133 2
100	Ooria	113 12
100	Crescent	7 4
250	Currim	5 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, Nov. 21.

Bombay Dyeing 897, 893, 896, 892, 898, 897, 896.
Century 310, 311, 308, 310, 311
Central India 313, 315, 316, 313
Colaba 132, 133
Kohinoor 216, 213, 215, 213
New Great 213, 215, 213, 215
Swadeshi 103, 102.
Bundi 31/12
Indian Cement 332, 333, 335
Tata Steel Dfd. 408, 406, 410, 405, 410, 408
Tata Steel Ord. 93, 92/8, 94, 93/4, 94/8, 94/4
Bombay Steam 285, 284
Bombay Burma 390, 392, 391, 401
Tata Hydro 162, 163
Andhra 1653, 1655, 1650, 1653, 1655, 1656
Tram 159
Power 1346, 1347, 1343, 1345, 1342, 1350, 1347

250	Davd	60 0
250	Dawn	395 0
1	E D Sassoon	0 3 0
100	Finlay	122 8
100	Gokak	173 12
1000	Hindustan	1825 0
100	Indore	116 4
50	Kastoorchand	0 8
100	Khatau	81 14
100	Kohinoor	213 12
250	Laxmi	355 0
100	Madhavji	12 12
250	Madras United	65 0
1000	Morarji	1510 0
250	Model	81 0
50	Mysore	95 0
200	New Great	213 2
100	Osmanshahi	72 8
100	Phoenix	315 0
25	Sassoon Silk	39 0
1000	Sholapur	2820 0
50	Simplex	102 8
100	Swadeshi	227 8
100	Swan	65 4
25	Tata	12 8
500	Vishnu	1587 8
1000	Western	1040 0
	BANKS	
50-100	Baroda	102 0
25-50	Central	35 0
500	Imp.	1615 0
125-500	Imp. Contry.	403 2
50-100	India	120 4
5	Union	5 6 6
	CEMENTS	
10	Bundi	31 12
70	Gwalior	103 8
250	Indian	335 0
10	Katni Def.	1150 0
100	Katni Ord	325 0
75	Okha	175 0
10	Punjab	23 0
100	Shahabad	335 0
70	United	67 0
	INSURANCE	
15-100	Jupiter	13 4
15-75	New India	39 6
200	Oriental	4010 0
10	Vulcan	8 6
	ELECTRIC	
100	Ahmedabad Ord.	177 8
1000	Andhra Valley	1656 4
10	Ajmer	10 8
50	Bom Tram	159 6
100	Bom Suburban	157 0
10	Broach	11 0
	Karachi	2[illegible] 2
100	Poona	195 0
100	Surat	173 12
100	Tata Hydro	163 4
1000	Tata Power	1347 8
	RAILWAYS	
500	Ahm. Prantij	845 0
100	Amr Patty	121 4
100	C Province	87 0
100	Dhon -Baramati	90 0
100	Gujrat	74 0
100	Mandra Dhon	91 4
100	Pachora Jamner	91 0
100	Sara Saurashtra	95 0
500	Tapty Valley	770 0
	MININGS	
10	Shivrajpur	41 0
30	Tata Steel Def	408 2
75	Tata Steel Ord	94 4
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	200 0
50	Balapur Sugar	236 4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT
Bombay, Nov. 21.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett	95/1/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	95/3
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett	109
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash	109/1
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett	117/15
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash	118

TAX FREES

3 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	108/12
5 per cen 1955 Mysore	119
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	110/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L	103/8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
(CASH.)

3 per cent 1941	100/6
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	102/6
4 per cent 1943	105/6
4 1/2 per cent 1955-60	114/0
5 per cent 1939/44	108/4
5 per cent 1940/43	109/5
5 per cent 1935	101/11
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	109/5
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L	103/13

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974	103/12
4 per cent M Deb 1974	103/4
5 per cent M Deb 1959	114
6 per cent M Deb 1954	125
6 per cent K P T 1956	125
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	109/0

Notice—3 1/2 p.c. G P Notes opened at 94/13 to improve to 95/7 to close as above.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Nov 20.

T. London on :—	
Berlin	12.40 1/4
Amsterdam	7.37 1/2
Brussels	21.36-1/2
Madrid	36.4.
Milan	58.42
Berne	15.36-1/4
Paris	75.62
Prague	119.31
T T. London on New York	
Closing rate ..	4.98-7/16

SEEDS.
London, Nov 20.

Linseed La Plata Hull C.I.F ton, Dec seller £9/0/6

Linseed Calcutta London C.I.F ton, Nov./Dec seller £10/13/9

Linseed Bombay London C.I.F ton, Nov./Dec seller £11/5/0

Rapeseed Toria Bulk/London C.I.F ton, Nov./Dec seller £10/1/3

Cottonseed Bombay Hull C.I.F ton, Nov./Dec seller £10/3/9

Cottonseed Bombay Hull C.I.F ton, No offers

LINSEED OILS
London, Nov 20.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. Dec. sellers 17/9.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. May/Aug seller 18/3

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Nov 20.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. seller 8-1/4

2	Bom. Steam	284 6
125	Bombay Burma	401 4
50	Bom. Burma County	128 12
8hs	B B Petrol	12
50	Bombay Telephone	111 12
100	Ind. Bleaching	153 12
100	Ind Radio Df	528 12
100	Ind Radio Ords	472 8
1000	Port Canning	615 0
15	Scindia	15 3
30	Tata Construction	80 2
25	Tata Oil	19 0
	PREFERENCE	
7	p c Andhra Vly	1510 0
6	p c Bombay Steam	93 12
	Com	80 0
5	p.c. Central India	507 0
7	p.c Katni 1st	138 12
7	p.c Katni 2nd	157 8
7½	p c Punjab Cement	14 8
7	p c Tata Hydro	134 6
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1337 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	172 8
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	157 0
5½	p. c. Tata Mill	17 8
7	p. c. Vishnu	640 0

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RFGD NO B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1934

JUPITER
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J4

Mira Ben Returns From European Tour

Says She Found All Sympathy She Expected From English Public

25 Meetings Addressed In U. S.: Intense Interest Aroused In Mahatma's Ideals

Mira Ben who returned to Bombay after her European tour, when interviewed said:—

"As you know, I went on the 'inner call' order to come into contact with the working middle classes in England which, I am thankful to say I was able to do day by day during my stay in England.

Addressed 67 Meetings

"I addressed in all 67 public meetings in England, Scotland and Wales, and found all, and more than all the interest, and even the sympathy which I had hoped for from the English public.

"We had questions and answers after practically every meeting. In this way I was able to come nearer to the people and feel that the as yet the unrealised and hidden sympathy which can be awakened."

American Response

Mira Ben added the response in America was overwhelming. During the fortnight that she was there she visited the White House where she met Mrs. Roosvelt and addressed 25 meetings five of which were broadcast. She found intense interest among Americans regarding Gandhiji, his ideals of truth and non-violence. Mrs. Roosevelt was most friendly and asked her many questions concerning Gandhiji and India.

After almost all the meetings several questions were asked about the Indian situation.

Valuable Contacts

She concluded the interview with the remark that "the future lies in God's hands, but I feel we are at point in our history when further contacts o. this nature would be valuable."

Miss Slade will proceed to Wardha this evening.

WARM WELCOME ON INDIAN SOIL

Remarkable Experience In England And U. S.

Miraben (Miss Madeleine Slade) the English disciple of Mahatma Gandhi has returned to India on Wednesday by the s.s. "Conte Verde," the Lloyd Triestino Boat.

She landed in Bombay and was accorded public welcome by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, at the Mole Station, directly she stepped out of the boat.

Prominent Congress leaders, went on board the ship and received Miraben. Affectionate scenes were witnessed when Miraben exchanged greetings with the Congress leaders.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Jairamdas Dowlatram, S. K. Patil, and Mr. Nagindas Master were among those present to receive Miraben.

A number of Desh Sevikas in orange saris were present and Miraben personally enquired of their welfare.

She was profusely garlanded by friends who gathered at the Station and a large crowd waiting from an early hour greeted her with cheers.

She was then driven to the residence of Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai where she will stay till evening.

She will proceed to Wardha.

HER COMPANION.

Miraben had a companion in Miss Meherjan Khan daughter of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, (Frontier Gandhi.")

Miss Khan arrived from London where she has been studying, by the same boat.

Miraben in the course of an interview said:—"I went to England, in answer to a call to get into direct contact with the English working and middle classes. I am thankful to say, this I was able to do, all the while I was there, day by day, taking meetings in England, Scotland and Wales. The meetings came in all to 67. I found all and more than all the interest, and keen sympathy which I had hoped for.

"At the end of practically every meeting, we had questions and answers and this enabled me to come close to the people and feel the real and as yet unrealised fond of sympathy latent in the English public."

CONGRESS PROPAGANDA

Miraben was asked in England, regarding the need for Congress propaganda Bureau in London. She said she did not want to discuss the whole matter with Gandhiji and others.

In America the response was overwhelming. The meetings in the public meeting halls were attended by more than 2,000 people.

During the fortnight I spent there, I had to speak on 25 occasions, five times over the radio. In America too, we had questions and answers and the public showed much interest regarding India and especially Gandhiji's ideals of truth and non-violence.

Asked about her visit to the White House, she said Mrs. Roosevelt was very charming and showed much interest in Gandhiji and India. The simplicity of the White House was most pleasing.

FUTURE.

As regards the future, she said: "The future lies in God's hands, but I do feel that we are at a stage when further contact with England and the West in general will be valued.

BAG WITHHELD.

The Custom Officials at the Mole Station, Ballard Pier, it is stated, have in the course of their examination of the luggage of Miraben, withheld a small bag containing some papers, from handing them over to Miraben pending close scrutiny of these papers.

The bag is stated to be containing some letters and newspaper cuttings.

PAPERS RETURNED TO MIRA BEN?

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The luggage of Miss Mira Ben was subjected to severest scrutiny by the Customs Officials. 9 packages containing her frugal necessities, clothing bedsheets, books and papers were searched, and the hand-bag containing important letters, documents and newspaper cuttings was taken away to the Customs Office for further scrutiny.

Papers were examined by officials in Miraben's presence and it is understood, later, returned to her.—United Press.

Miraben (Miss Slade) returned from England on Wednesday by s.s." "Conte Verde". She was received at the mole by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Sjts. Bhulabhai Desai, Jamnalal Bajaj and other Congress leaders.

Bombay Congressmen gathered in large numbers to welcome Miraben.

CALCUTTA HAS NEW AERODROME

Official Landing Made Yesterday

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

Calcutta has got a new aerodrome at Majerhat near Alipore in Southern Calcutta in addition to the one existing in Dum Dum which is 7 miles from the City.

The first official test landing was made yesterday by two planes of Indian National Airways on this Air Port, one of the pilots being Mr. F. P. Raynham, Managing Director of the Local Board Indian National Airways.

The Company will use this Port from early December for their Dacca-Burma-Assam services.—United Press.

COMMEMORATING VISHWAKARMA

Dhiman Brahmins To Open Industrial School

JULLUNDUR (By Mail)

Several resolutions proposing the establishment of an Industrial School at the Vishvakarma Memorial place near Bhagwara for imparting free industrial training to the village boys, urging upon the Dhiman Brahmins to strictly adhere to the religious injunctions and observe the Vedic rites and ceremonies identifying themselves with the followers of the Vedic Faith, and calling upon them to organise themselves as united community for keeping afresh the sacred memory of Vishvakarma the historic artist of yore, were passed at a largely attended conference held under the auspices of the Dhiman Brahmin Sabha, Phagwara with Pandit Nehar Chand, Hindi Kavi Bhushan, of the Howrah Arya Samaj in the chair.

As the result of an appeal some contributions were made for the institution.—United Press.

MIRA BEN (MISS SLADE) who returned from Europe on Wednesday.

DOHAD RAILWAY WORKERS' FIRM STAND

Protest Against Ban On Union's Participation In Enquiry

FREELANDGANJ, Nov. 20.

A mass meeting of the Dohad Railway workers was held this evening when Mr. Jhabvala moved resolutions congratulating the workers on their heroic stand and criticising the Agent's action in not letting the Union participate in the Enquiry Committee though the Union was recognised.

He moved another resolution condemning the Agent's circular regarding the representation of individual grievances.—United Press.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON POSTMAN

Beaten When He Refused To Deliver Money Order To Wrong Man

CAWNPORE, Nov. 20.

A sensational incident is reported from Dana Khori, where a money-order postman is alleged to have been assaulted by some persons.

In the course of his statement to the post-master, he says that there was a money-order for one Premnarain, at whose house he called. Another man named Jagdish Narain came out and told him that Premnarain was one of his family members. He wanted the money-order to be delivered to him, which the postman refused to do. Thereupon, the statement says, he was belaboured by Jagdish and three other persons who snatched away all his articles from him.

The articles were later recovered.

A complaint has been lodged with the Police and inquiries are reported to be proceeding.—United Press.

The Bratachari movement initiated in Darjeeling in September last is making rapid progress. A strong committee has been formed in this connection with Mr. E. E. English, Superintendent of Police as President and Mr. M. C. Pradhan, Deputy Magistrate as Secretary.—United Press.

Bombay Outlaw Runs Amock In Hyderabad

One Policeman Killed, Another Injured: Makes Statement When Arrested

(A. P. Special)

KARACHI, Nov. 21.

A message from Hyderabad (Sind) says that a notorious outlaw from Bombay, with more than a dozen convictions to his credit, struck terror in the busy market quarters last evening, when he ran amock with a long knife after escaping from the police custody, killing one and injuring another.

WANTED IN BOMBAY.

It is stated that the man who was wanted in a theft case at Bombay was being taken to the police station when he suddenly broke away from the police custody and ran away.

STATEMENT TO POLICE.

He was however, overpowered and secured.

It is understood that he made a statement declaring that he wanted to wreak vengeance on the police informants who were responsible for his arrest.

RATE-PAYERS WILL NOT STAND ANY MORE TAXATION

Karanjawala Shows Way To Stabilise City Municipal Finances

Mr. M. A. Karanjawala, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation made a lengthy speech in introducing the budget estimates for the year 1935-36 before the Standing Committee on Wednesday.

Reviewing the activities of the last year, he said:—

"On the basis of Revised Estimates for 1933-34, we had budgetted for an opening balance of Rs. 5,43,000 for the current year, but actually the year 1934-35 opened with a working cash balance of Rs. 6,89,000 showing appreciation to the tune of Rs. 1,46,000. On the other hand our income is in the light of the experience of the last six months now estimated to yield only Rs. 3,19,18,000 as against the budgetted figure of Rs. 3,31,43,000. This shrinkage of Rs. 12,25,000 is made up of decreases aggregating Rs. 18,12,000, counterbalanced by increases aggregating Rs. 5,87,000. The expected realisations of General Tax account for a net increase of Rs. 2,94,000 due mainly to the revised yield from the public being higher owing to new buildings erected in F. & G. Wards and to the revision of assessment of G. I. P. Railway properties. The other main increase is of Rs. 2,10,000 interest on Net Premia Fund. The aggregate of decreases is made up of a loss of Cotton Duty amounting to Rs. 8,98,000 fall in the sale proceeds of land to the tune of Rs. 5,00,000 and reduction of Rs. 2,42,000 net in the yield from water Tax due to the fall in charges by meter measurement.

On the expenditure side, the proposed variation from the budgetted figure of Rs. 3,34,26,000 to Rs. 3,22,72,000 shown a net decrease of Rs. 11,54,000 mainly due to a fall of Rs. 9,75,000 under Debt Charges, the only other substantial decrease being of Rs. 75,000 under Street Cleansing and Conservancy owing to the reduced number of wagons required for transport of refuse to Deonar.

As a result of these revised calculations, the deficit for the year 1934-35 is now taken to be Rs. 3,54,000 being more by Rs. 71,000 than the budgetted figure, but the closing balance is expected to appreciate by Rs 75,000 to Rs. 3,35,000.

NOT REFLECTED IN BUDGET.

Before passing on to the next year's Budget, I would like to make a few observations arising out of our position as now disclosed.

During the current year, there have been unmistakeable signs of the City being lifted out of the slough into which it had fallen owing to causes which were partly world-wide, partly of an all India nature and partly peculiar to the City. The political horizen is much clearer trade is looking up: the Cotton Mill industry with which, we are repeatedly told, the interests of the City are to a great extent bound up is again in a flourishing state and the Mills are working overtime. How is it then that these encouraging signs are not reflected in our figures? The pivot on which the Municipal Budget turns is the rateable value, since over seventy per cent. of our revenue is derived from property taxes. Though the rateable value which was continually on the increase from 1910-11 has been somewhat falling since 1931-32 the fall is counteracted by revision of assessment and the yield from the property taxes is still stable. But two other factors, one of them beyond our control but the other, at least party of our making, have had this adverse effect on our revenue.

He then wound up his speech with the following suggestions:—

TAXATION LIMIT REACHED

I have endeavoured to throw what light I could on the salient fatures of the Budget which involves several fundamental changes of policy and by the very speculative nature of its basis is more thought-provoking than any previous Municipal Budget of which I have experience. To my mind there are but three alternatives for stabilising our finances—(a) additional taxation (b) fresh sources of income or (c) curtailment of expenditure. The incidence of taxation per head which when our present Municipal Act was enacted was as low as Rs. 5-8-5 and even twenty years later only Rs. 8-14-11 has crept up to the crushing figure of Rs 22-7-7 in 1933-34 and with the increase of one per cent. in General Tax will be still higher during the current year. To empty pockets it is but poor consolation that this hardest taxed city in India enjoys amenities better than those provided elsewhere. Any attempt at increasing the burden on the ratepayer would therefore offend against the soundest cannon of taxation—the capacity to bear. It is not in our hands to create by our will new sources of income and our helplessness in that respect has been vividly brought to our mind during the last six months. The last alternative is to keep our expenditure well within our income, no matter however uphill the task may be: this much and no more should be our mandate to each spending department and no breach of that mandate should be tolerated. Unusual as it may seem in case of a Surplus Budget, the task before the Standing Committee is arduous indeed. But I feel confident that in the performance of their duty they will receive cordial co-operation from our worthy Commissioner who has already given ample proof of his earnestness of purpose and solicitude for the best interests of the Corporation according to his lights.

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